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CONSTITUTION.

NEW CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

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PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. No person shall for any indictable offense be proceeded against criminally, by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without authority of law, and without just compensation being first made or secured.

SEC. 11. All courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases, as the Legislature may by law direct.

SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its authority.

SEC. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 14 All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. No commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

SEC. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature.

SEC. 19. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth; the estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. The right of citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the Legislature and the military shall in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for the term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year 1878. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between sessions, the Governor shall convene the two houses by proclamation on notice not exceeding sixty days to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

SEC. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary, or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members president pro tempore who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant, the House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each House shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualification of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either house, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offence.

SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each house and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for a surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator or less than four-fifths and exceeding one-half of a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the population of the State by the number fifty.

SEC. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four representatives.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceding sections.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

SECTION 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each house; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 5. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law:

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens;

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

Changing the names of persons or places.

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys;

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds not of the State;

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

Granting divorces;

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or schools districts;

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or schools districts;

Changing the laws of descent or succession;

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen: justices of the peace, magistrates, or constables;

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estate of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury;

Exempting property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity; or

To any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track. Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be effected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties, and compensation of the officers and employees of each house, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant employee, agent, or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

SEC. 12 All stationery, printing, paper, and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding, and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer.

SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bill, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational instituion not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

SEC. 18. No appropriations (except for pensions or gratuities for military services) shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated; but such appropriations shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money property, or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

SEC. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofore made.

SEC. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

SEC. 25. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

SEC. 26. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture, or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law.

SEC. 28. No law changing the locality of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand, or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence or for withholding the same, or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offence, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money, or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 31. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offences aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust, or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions as the Governor; he shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SEC. 5. No person shall be elegible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendant of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill.

If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy.

But in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election.

In acting on Executive nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment; but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

SEC. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by proclamation, for the transaction of executive business.

SEC. 13. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office, the powers, duties, and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President *pro tempore*, of the Senate; and the President pro tempore shall in like manner become Governor if a vacancy or disability shall occur in the office of Governor; his seat as Senator shall become vacant whenever he shall become Governor, and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the Senate.

SEC. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which House shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to re-consider it. If, after such re-consideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be re-considered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the voters of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations presribed for the passage of other bills over the Executive veto.

SEC. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall decide questions regarding the admissability of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when required lay the same, with all papers, minutes, and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and he shall discharge such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber, and other material or business interests of the State as may be prescribed by law. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General, three years, and of the State Treasurer, two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State.

All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V.

THE JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in the Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction, and, where a corporation is a party defendant, of habeas corpus, of mandamus, and to courts of inferior jurisdiction; and in case of quo warranto as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, certiorari or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.

SEC. 5. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants, it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said district may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate district; but the several associate judges in office when this constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

SEC. 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the District Courts and Courts of Common Pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in four, and in Allegheny in two distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each; the said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the Court of Common Pleas number one, number two, number three and number four, and in Allegheny as the Court of Common Pleas number one and number two, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers; the number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased from time to time; and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said Courts of Common Pleas, without designating the number of said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law. In Allegheny each court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings at law and in equity commenced therein, subject to change of venue as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be one Prothonotary's office, and one Prothontary for all said courts, to be appointed by the judges of said courts, and to hold office for three years, subject to removal by a majority of the said judges; the said Prothonotary shall appoint such assistants as may be necessary and authorized by said courts, and he and his assistants shall receive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by said county; all fees collected in said office, except such as may be by law due to the Commonwealth, shall be paid by the Prothonotory into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate dockets, except the judgment docket, which shall contain the judgments and liens of all the said courts, as is or may be directed by law

SEC. 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of Oyer ond Terminer and the courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said counties in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 9. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas learned in the law shall be judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphan's Court, and within their respective districts shall be justices of the peace as to criminal matters.

SEC. 10. The judges of the courts of Common Pleas, within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of certiorari to justices of the peace and other inferior courts not of record, and to cause their proceeding to be brought before them and right and justice to be done.

SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs, and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district, or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward, or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward, or district for one year next proceeding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

SEC. 12. In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each 30,000 inhabitants, one court not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates, no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

SEC. 13. All fees, fines, and penalties in said courts shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 14 In all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate, or court not of record, either party may appeal to such court of record as may be prescribed by law, upon allowance of the appellate court or judge thereof, upon cause shown.

SEC. 15. All judges required to be learned in the law except the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.

SEC. 16. Whenever two judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more than two; candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SEC. 17. Should any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith.

SEC. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, which shall be fixed by law, and paid by the State. They shall receive no other compensation, fees, or perquisites of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of profit under the United States, this State or any other State.

SEC. 19. The judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other judges during their countinuance in office, shall reside within the district for which they shall be respectively elected.

SEC. 20. The several Courts of Common Pleas, besides the powers herein conferred, shall have and exercise within their respective districts, subject to such changes as may be made by law, such chancery powers as are now vested by law in the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, or as may hereafter be conferred upon them by law.

SEC. 21. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided. The Court of Nisi Prius is hereby abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be established.

SEC. 22. In every county wherein the population shall exceed one hundred and fifty thousand the General Assembly shall, and in any other county may, establish a separate Orphans' Court, to consist of one or more judges who shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in, or which may hereafter be conferred upon, the Orphans' Courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas within such county, in Orphans' Court proceedings, shall cease and determine; in any county in which a separate Orphans' Court shall be established the Register of Wills shall be clerk of such Court, and subject to its direction in all matters pertaining to his office, he may appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said court. All accounts filed with him as register or as clerk of the said separate Orphans' Court shall be audited by the Court without expense to parties, except where all parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nominate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion, appoint. In every county Orphans' Courts shall possess all the powers and jurisdiction of a Register's Court, and separate Registers' Courts are hereby abolished.

SEC. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 24. In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, records, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review.

SEC. 25. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy.

SEC. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this constitution in the judges of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts.

SEC. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with trial by jury, and submit the decision of such case to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judgment thereon shall be subject to writ of error as in other cases.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 3. The Governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under this Commonwealth; the person accused whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. All officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office or of any infamous crime.

Appointed officers other than judges of the courts of record and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may be removed at the pleasure of the power by which they shall have been appointed. All officers elected by the people, except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, and judges of the courts of record, learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, after due notice and full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the Senate.

ARTICLE VII.

OATH OF OFFICE.

SECTION 1. Senators and Representatives and all judicial, State, and county officers, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity: that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Pleas, learned in the law, in the hall of the house to which the member shall be elected.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. The general election shall be held annually on on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 3. All elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular term of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise, or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws, shall in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 10. In trials of contested elections, and in proceedings for the investigation of elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

SEC. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct; but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment, or employment in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public, and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

SEC. 16 The Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county, upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election district, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein, and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties; whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the question of difference; in appointing overseers of election, all the law judges of the proper court, able to act at the time, shall concur in the appointments made.

SEC. 17. The trial and determination of contested elections of electors of President and Vice President, members of the General Assembly, and of all public officers, whether State, judicial, municipal, or local, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof; the General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction, or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

ARTICLE IX.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time one million of dollars.

SEC. 5. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified and no other.

SEC. 6. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association, nor shall the Commonwealth become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or individual.

SEC. 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality, or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof, at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum (in the aggregate at any one time) upon such valuation.

SEC. 9. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any city, county, borough or township, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 10 Any county, township, school district, or other municipality incurring any indebtedness shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within thirty years

SEC. 11. To provide for the payment of the present State debt and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid the General Assembly shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the said sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sales of the public works or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, together with other funds and resources that may be designated by law, and shall be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and unless in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt

SEC. 12. The moneys of the State, over and above the necessary reserve, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 13 The moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required by current expenses, and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law Monthly statements shall be published showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited, and how secured.

SEC. 14. The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer of the State or member or officer of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be a disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

SEC. 2 No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school

SEC. 3. Women twenty-one years of age and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State

ARTICLE XI.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defence when and in such manner as may be directed by law. The General Assembly shall provide for maintaining the militia by appropriation from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and may exempt from military service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers whose selection is not provided for in this constitution shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law.

SEC. 2. No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary, fees or perquisites shall be attached. The General Assembly may by law declare what offices are incompatible.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall fight a duel or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State, and may be otherwise punished as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than four hundred square miles, or to less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county be formed of less area, or containing a less population, nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

ARTICLE XIV.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors or controllers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law; and no sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

SEC. 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC 3 No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and inhabitant thereof one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected, but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 4. Prothonotaries, clerks of the courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, county surveyors, and sheriffs shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers.

SEC. 5. The compensation of county officers shall be regulated by law, and all county officers who are or may be salaried shall pay all fees which they may be authorized to receive into the treasury of the county or State, as may be directed by law. In counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants all county officers shall be paid by salary, and the salary of any such officer and his clerks, heretofore paid by fees, shall not exceed the aggregate amount of fees earned during his term and collected by or for him.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township, and borough officers, as well for fees which may be collected by them as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

SEC. 7. Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector will vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

ARTICLE XV

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

SECTION 1 Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same.

SEC. 2. No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the municipal government.

SEC. 3. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the payment of its funded debt.

ARTICLE XVI.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution

SEC. 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well-being of the State

SEC. 4. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation each member or share-holder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 5. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 6. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter nor shall it take or hold any real estate, except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void; the stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 8. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured, or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways, or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury, or destruction.—The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages, in all cases of appeal, shall, on the demand of either party, be determined by a jury according to the course of the common law

SEC. 9. Every banking law shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of the State, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the redemption of such notes or bills.

SEC. 10 The General Assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth. In such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew, or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

SEC. 11. No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months previous public notice at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 12 Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines; and the General Assembly shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

SEC. 13 The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVII.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

SECTION 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road, to intersect, connect with or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the others' passengers, tonnage, and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination

SEC. 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this state shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers

SEC. 3 All individuals, associations, and corporations shall have equal rights to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State, or coming from or going to any other State Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but excursion commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 4. No railroad, canal, or other corporation, nor the lessees, purchasers, or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchise of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the work or franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line, and the question whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

SEC. 5. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length

SEC. 6. No president, director, officer, agent, or employe of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company

SEC. 7 No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, nor any lessee manager, or employe thereof, shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power

SEC. 8 No railroad, railway, or other transportation company shall grant free passes or passes at a discount to any person except officers or employes of the company.

SEC. 9. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough, or township without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC. 10. No railroad, canal, or other transportation company, in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC. 11. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to the railroads, canals, and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

ARTICLE XVIII.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1 Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published; and if, in the General Assembly next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state in such a manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years; when two or more amendments shall be submitted they shall be voted upon separately

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:

SECTION 1. This constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein.

SEC. 2. All laws in force in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, and contracts shall continue as if this constitution had not been adopted

SEC. 3. At the general election in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five Senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies Those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four shall serve for two years, and those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five shall serve for one year. Senators now elected, and those whose terms are unexpired, shall represent the districts in which they reside until the end of the terms for which they were elected.

SEC. 4. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, Senators shall be elected from the even numbered districts to serve for two years, and from odd numbered districts to serve for four years

SEC. 5. The first election of Governor under this constitution shall be at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, when a Governor shall be elected for three years; and the term of the Governor elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and of those thereafter elected shall be for four years, according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 6. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four a Lieutenant Governor shall be elected according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution; and when the said officer shall be duly elected and qualified, the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished, and the Surveyor General in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 8. When the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be duly qualified, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease.

SEC. 9. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to render any person now holding any State office for a first official term ineligible for re-election at the end of such term.

SEC. 10. The judges of the Supreme Court in office when this constitution shall take effect shall continue until their commissions severally expire. Two judges in addition to the number now composing the said court shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 11 All courts of record and all existing courts which are not specified in this constitution shall continue in existence until the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, without abridgement of their present jurisdiction, but no longer. The Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin is hereby abolished; and all causes and proceedings pending therein in the county of Schuylkill shall be tried and disposed of in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said county.

SEC. 12. The registers' courts now in existence shall be abolished on the first day of January next succeeding the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall, at the next session after the adoption of this constitution, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution. The judges in commission when such designation shall be made shall continue during their unexpired terms judges of the new districts in which they reside. But when there shall be two judges residing in the same district, the president judge shall elect to which district he shall be assigned; and the additional law judge shall be assigned to the other district.

SEC. 14. The general Assembly shall, at the next succeeding session after each decennial census, and not oftener, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution.

SEC. 15. Judges learned in the law of any court of record holding commissions in force at the adoption of this constitution shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were commissioned, and until their successors shall be duly qualified The Governor shall commission the president judge of the Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill Lebanon and Dauphin as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county for the unexpired term of his office.

SEC. 16. After the expiration of the term of any president judge of any Court of Common Pleas in commission at the adoption of this constitution, the judge of such court learned in the law and oldest in commission shall be the president judge thereof, and when two or more judges are elected at the same time in any judicial district they shall decide by lot which shall be president judge; but when the president judge of a court shall be re-elected he shall continue to be president judge of that court. Associate judges, not learned in the law, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be commissioned to hold their offices for the term of five years from the first day of January next after their election.

SEC. 17. The General Assembly at the first session after the adoption of this constitution shall fix and determine the compensation of the judges of the Supreme Court and of the judges of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth, and the provisions of the fifteenth section of the article on Legislation shall not be deemed inconsistent herewith. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this Commonwealth now in commission

SEC. 18. The Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny shall be composed of the president judges of the district Court and Court of Common Pleas of said counties until their offices shall severally end, and of such other judges as may from time to time be selected

For the purpose of first organization in Philadelphia the judges of the Court number one shall be Judges Allison, Pierce and Paxson; of the Court number two, Judges Hare, Mitchell and one other judge to be elected; of the Court number three, Judges Ludlow, Finletter and Lynd, and of the Court number four, Judges Thayer, Briggs and one other judge to be elected

The judge first named shall be the president judge of said courts respectively, and thereafter the president judge shall be the judge oldest in commission; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof

The additional judges for Courts numbers two and four shall be voted for and elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution in the same manner as the two additional judges of the Supreme Court, and they shall decide by lot to which court they shall belong. Their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 19. In the county of Allegheny, for the purpose of first organization under this constitution, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be the judges of the Court number one, and the judges of the District Court at the same date shall be the judges of the Common Pleas number two.

The president judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts shall be president judges of said Courts number one and two respectively until their offices shall end, and thereafter the judge oldest in commission shall be president judge; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof

SEC. 20. The organization of the Court of Common Pleas, under this constitution for the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, shall take effect on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and existing courts in said counties shall continue with their present powers and jurisdiction until that date; but no new suits shall be instituted in the Courts of Nisi Prius after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 21. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Nisi Prius, Court of Common Pleas, and District Court in Philadelphia shall be tried and disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas.—The records and dockets of said courts shall be transferred to the Prothonotary's office of said county.

SEC. 22. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Allegheny shall be tried and disposed of in the court number ONE; and the causes and proceedings pending in the District Court shall be tried and disposed of in the court number TWO.

SEC. 23. The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia shall be first appointed by the judges of said court on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and the present Prothonotary of the District Court in said county shall be the Prothonotary of the said Court of Common Pleas until said date, when his commission shall expire, and the present Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Philadelphia shall be the clerk of such court until the expiration of his present commission on the first Monday of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five

SEC. 24. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants (except Philadelphia) all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their commissions, and at the election for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five one alderman shall be elected in each ward, as provided in this constitution.

SEC 25. In Philadelphia magistrates in lieu of aldermen, shall be chosen as required in this constitution at the election in said city for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April succeeding their election.

The terms of office of aldermen in said city, holding or entitled to commissions at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall not be affected thereby

SEC. 26. All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and at the first election under it, shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this constitution

SEC. 27. The seventh article of this constitution prescribing an oath of office, shall take effect on, and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 28. The terms of office of county commissioners and county auditors chosen prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which shall not have expired before the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, shall expire on that day.

SEC. 9. All State, county, city, ward, borough, and township officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, whose compensation is not provided for by salaries alone, shall continue to receive the compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.

SEC. 30. All State and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this constitution shall take effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath (or affirmation) to support this constitution.

SEC. 31. The General Assembly, at its first session, or as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect.

SEC. 32. The ordinance passed by this convention, entitled "an ordinance for submitting the amended constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof," shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

SEC. 33 The words "County Commissioners." wherever used in this constitution, and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the Commissioners for the city of Philadelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia, on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

OFFICE OF
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, NOV. 13, 1873.

I certify that te foregoing is a correct copy of the new Constitution, proposed to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection, as the same appears of record in this office.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING.

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

1. That the amended constitution prepared by this convention, be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed. the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said election by proclamation.

2 The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county, a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions.—The commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative votes as there are voters in each county—and the same number of negative votes; and the said commissioners shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns circulars of instructions, and such other books and papers as may be necessary The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution," in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words: "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution, then it shall be the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new constitution, then it shall be rejected and be null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election, viz: Edwin H. Fitler, Edward Browning, John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagert, and John O. James, are hereby appointed by this convention, who shall have direction of the election upon this amended constitution in the city of Philadelphia The said commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall be the duty of said commissioners, or a majority of them and they shall have authority to make a registration of voters for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance to be used at the election; to appoint a judge and two inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under Section 15 Article 8, of the new constitution. The general return of the election in the said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the said commissioners, and with their approval—which approval shall be endorsed upon the return. They shall make report, directed to the president of this convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The judges and inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and with like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers Each inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall posess all the qualifications required by law of election officers in this Commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his right to the election officers, according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the votes shall be dispensed with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said election commissioners, whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said city under existing election laws applicable thereto. Returns of the election shall be made in said city as in the case of an election for Governor, but a triplicate general return for said city shall be made out and forwarded to the president of this convention at Harrisburg, as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

5. In each of the counties of the Commonwealth, (except Philadelphia,) the returns of the election shall be made as in the case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same, within five days after the election, directed to the president of this convention, at Harrisburg.

Done in convention this Third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JNO. H. WALKER, *President*.
D. L. IMBRIE, *Clerk*.

A true copy of ordinance of submission.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

REMEMBER
THE THIRD OF DECEMBER.

Those who propose investing, (and who does not?) in tickets for the
FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY
Which comes off in Louisville on the 3d of December next, have no time to lose.
ONLY 60,000 TICKETS
Have been issued, and
12,000 CASH GIFTS,
Amounting to
$1,500,000.
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:
LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		17,500
10 Cash Gifts	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts	10,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts	600 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts	50 each	550,000

WHOLE TICKETS, $50. COUPONS, (Tenths) $5
ELEVEN TICKETS FOR $500.

For tickets or information, address
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.,
or THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
Nov.5-4t. 609 Broadway, N. Y.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 19, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

THE TAXATION ARTICLE.

The opponents of the New Constitution, for want of some more weighty argument against that instrument, assert that it repeals the law now in force exempting all real estate from State taxation. This may be so; and let us add, that *there never was a greater humbug and fraud than the act in question!* By this act, it is true, the direct State tax was repealed, but every fool knows that a certain amount of revenue is necessary to run the ordinary expenses of the State government, from year to year. This revenue must be raised one way or another. The Legislature, to make a little political capital, repealed the direct State tax on real estate, *but not the direct County tax on real estate*, and to meet the deficiency thus created, by the repeal of the direct State tax on real estate, the different County Commissioners, of the several counties, were notified, by the State authorities, that the State claimed a proportionate amount to make up the deficiency, created by this repeal, from each of them. Now, then, how did the respective County Commissioners raise this amount demanded by the State? *Why, by levying an additional percentage of County tax on real estate to cover the amount demanded!* What is the difference, we would ask, between the County levying this tax as a County tax or as State tax? What difference does it make to the tax-payer, who has a certain amount of tax to pay, *whether it is assessed all as a County tax, or divided and assessed partly as a County and the remainder as a State tax?* The amount to be paid is the same in either case. The State must have a certain amount of revenue, and whether it is paid out of the County tax, levied on real estate, or as a State tax, levied on real estate, is all the same to the tax-payer. It is six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. We hope to hear no more of this dodge.

☞ Senator Scott, according to the Philadelphia *Ledger* of last week is reported to have stated a few days ago, that he did not expect that Congress will be able to do anything to relieve the depressed condition of business, and that views are so diverse on the financial question that it will be impossible for Congress to agree on anything. He thinks there will be an avalanche of schemes for relieving the stringency in the money market, and that these will be discussed without limit and without result. He does not believe that any measure of a financial character will be passed at all. The *Ledger* adds: "Senator Scott is a member of the Senate Finance Committee, and a prudent and most intelligent legislator. If he said what is reported of him, he probably spake his own feelings and judgment, and the more closely he adheres to them in Congress, especially as to leaving the question of relief to business through the medium of an elastic currency severely alone, the better for all."

☞ The Hollidaysburg *Register*, of last week, complains bitterly of the manner in which the Republican office-holders of that county have treated it in the bestowal of their patronage. They have for years, it seems, persisted in giving their patronage to Democrats, and ignored the paper that the supported their election and kept up the party that they might receive its rewards. Out upon such ingrates! *We look upon such conduct as indefensible.* The man who will not support the bridge that safely bears him over does not deserve to be styled a man, much less does he deserve any political preferment. Patronage always belongs to the officer who controls it for the benefit of the party. We take no stock in the man who will go back on his partisan paper; and friend Over, if we were in your position, we would number the political days of the man who would undertake to do it.

☞ It will be seen by the telegraphic news, in another column, that the Government is determined to resent the outrage perpetrated upon the passengers and crew of the Virginius. The time has come when some action must be taken in regard to the barbarities, perpetrated by the Spaniards, in Cuba. This sort of thing has gone on quite long enough.

☞ The New Constitution will be found on the outside of our paper to-day. Every voter should carefully examine it before making up his mind to vote. Taking it as a whole it is a great improvement upon the old instrument. We hope every voter will read it and then make up his mind to vote for it. It will be published four times as directed by act of Assembly.

☞ Messrs. McCulloch and Baily, our delegates to the Constitutional Convention, are at home and earnest in their efforts to secure the adoption of the instrument which it has taken so much labor to perfect.

No less than twenty-seven "American sculptors" are reducing the general average of art in Italy.

The famous villa on St. John's river, in Florida, built by the Marquis de Talleyrand, is announced for sale.

The State liquor agent of Maine has failed. His debts amount to $71,593, of which $51,555 is for liquor.

Attempts are being made to reduce the price of type setting in Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Springfield, Ill.

Surface specimens form the latest discovered gold deposit in southwestern Colorado are reported to be worth $36,000 a ton.

The head boy of an Iowa primary school measures six feet eleven in his stockings, and has only about half his growth as yet.

A question of orthography: The bank cashier of the period seems to regard thievery as the very first essential of his position.

Samuel W. Allen, of Texas, is said to own two hundred and twenty-five thousand head of cattle. He has one ranche eighty miles long and forty miles wide.

Brutal Spaniards.

Outrage upon Outrage—Another Wholesale Slaughter—111 Men Shot at Santiago—Action of the United States—A Cabinet Meeting on the Subject—Why She is Making Naval Preparations—An Universal Indignation—A Cuban Expedition Preparing—What the British Minister Thinks—England Will Act Promptly.

NEW YORK, November 14.—A dispatch just received via Jamaica states that on the 9th inst., the remainder of the crew on the Virginius, one hundred and eleven men, were shot at Santiago de Cuba. They were all marched to the slaughter house wall and placed before the firing party by tens. As fast as one ten fell another ten were marched up, and their dead bodies fell on those already slain.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—It can be stated on official authority that while the present naval preparations do not mean war against Spain or Cuba they are significant of the determination of this government to protect American interests at any hazzard, and to prevent in the future such massacres as those which followed the capture of the Virginius and which shocked the entire civilized world.

Experience has shown that the Spanish government cannot enforce its own decrees in the island of Cuba, and therefore it becomes imperative for the United States to protect its citizens from Cuban ferocity.

Emboldened by late events it is not improbable that such massacres as these which have lately taken place may be repeated on citizens of the United States about whose nationality there is no doubt, and without granting a request to stay proceedings until all the facts involved in the seizures and trials could be clearly ascertained. Besides, our citizens in Cuba have suffered much from embargoes and confiscations without remedy from either Spain or the authorities of the island.

The patience of the government seems to be exhausted, and as nothing effective can be depended upon from the Spanish government, notwithstanding its friendly feeling toward the United States, the law of self protection is recognized by our government as applicable to the present condition of affairs. There is among all prominent officers of our government an earnestness in preparations now in progress, to meet all questions practically as they arise.

Instead of depending on Spanish officials from the transmission of communications from our consuls, either by letter or by telegraph, our naval officers will be instructed to inquire diligently into the condition of the affairs of the island and promptly report the facts to the proper department.

Our government is now waiting to hear what the Spanish government will do in response to earnest protests against the outrage perpetrated on the victims of the Virginius. Here the matter rests for the present.

It can be stated on authority of the President himself that he did not, as reported, personally write a dispatch to General Sickles directing the offer of our cooperation to be made to the president of Spain in his movements to control the Cubans. Nothing of the kind has even been suggested, the United States relying upon power to protect their interests without any alliance with Spain, who has shown herself to be almost, if not entirely, powerless to enforce compliance, even with reasonable demands, in the Island of Cuba, the authorities of which in most cases acting independently of all control of the home government.

The British minister has become satisfied, it is reported upon trustworthy authority, that the Virginius was actually captured in British waters, and that the British citizens on board at the time are expected to become subjects of Spanish barbarities, and accordingly he has acted with alacrity.

If the life of any British subject has been sacrificed, it is the common talk here in diplomatic circles that Great Britain will have satisfaction while American authorities are deliberating over the course to be pursued to maintain our own national honor.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The session of the cabinet to day continued over two hours and was the most important which has taken place under President Grant's administration. The capture of the Virginius and the shocking barbarities perpetrated by the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba, formed the subject of serious consideration, and definite action towards maintaining the dignity of the United States in existing complications was taken.

While all the members of the cabinet are extremely reticent as to the nature of the conclusions reached to-day, it may be said that the administration is thoroughly in accord with the sentiment of the people of the country, and the course of the authorities will be heartily approved. One member of the cabinet when approached on the subject replied, as to the nature of the action agreed upon to-day, I can say nothing, but you may rest assured the people of the country will be satisfied.

Immediately after the adjournment of the cabinet Secretary Robeson repaired to the navy department, and first had a long conference with the chief of the bureau of construction and repairs as to fitting out for sea several vessels now laid up, and then with the chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting relative to furnishing such vessels with their complement of men, stores, etc. A large number of telegrams between the secretary and commandants of the several navy yards passed during the day, and affairs about the department were conducted with secrecy.

Various rumors are being circulated to-night as to the determination of the cabinet. One is that the government will demand of Spain the immediate arrest and punishment of the parties mainly instrumental in conducting the outrages of which the government so seriously complains, and if the Castillian government shall be unable to give the required satisfaction, this government will proceed to extreme measures necessary to obtain it, though no cabinet officer admits directly that this is one of the conclusions arrived at during to-day's deliberations, still upon its being presented there is no positive denial.

The fact is that owing to the determination adopted in the cabinet session not to make known for the present any portion of the proceedings it is more than ordinary difficult to obtain even the slightest intimation from any one of the several heads of departments or from the President, excepting as mentioned above.

In the admission that the decision will meet the heartiest approvel of the American people, there is reason to believe that one of the subjects accompanying the discussion of the situation was that of the Spanish man of war now undergoing repairs at New York, and it was remarked in the course of consultation that should that vessel by any possibility come into the hands of the government, its possession would more than compensate for the loss of the Virginius so far as the comparative values of the ships are concerned.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The excitement raised by the Santiago de Cuba massacre is by no means abated here. Los Amigos de Cuba, the principal Cuban society here, is meeting with much success in organizing a new expedition. Money is being subscribed liberally, and hundreds of volunteers are offering their services. The present will doubtless be the largest Cuban expedition ever yet fitted out in aid of the rebellion. At Cuban headquarters yesterday it was found necessary to post placards announcing that no more volunteers for Cuba were needed in consequence of the immense number presenting themselves for that purpose.

This is done to avoid enlisting men openly, as such a course would be in direct violation of the United States laws, but other means are indicated by which those desiring to enter the Cuban service may do so without breaking the laws. Many wealthy Cuban residents have subscribed to the cause most handsomely. One leading Cuban lady gave all her available money, besides her diamonds and other valuables to be used in the purchase of "rifles and bullets to save Cuba," as she expressed it. The stones numbered over one hundred, one being of the finest quality, and the largest weighing about six carrots, valued at $4,000. Various Cuban societies have also subscribed liberally.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—This morning a large number of Cubans and American sympathizers assembled at the corner of Eutaw and Baltimore streets for the purpose of indicating their sympathy with the Cuban cause by parading through the principal streets and holding an indignation meeting in Monument square. The procession carried the Cuban flag, draped in mourning, side by side with the United States flag. Arriving at Monument square the meeting organized by calling Col. E. M. Yerger to the chair. A number of vice presidents were appointed, after which speeches were made, a committe appointed, and resolutions passed in favor of belligerent rights for Cubans. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the executive committee.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—The posting of the news of the butchery of the balance of the crew of the Virginius upon the bulletin boards, about noon, had the effect of gathering large crowds, who commented upon the horrible deed most freely. Their language was as emphatic as men could possibly make it. The general inquiry seemed to be, "When will this thing stop?" The action of the government authorities was severely commented on, and Mr. Fish was condemned oftener than praised. The news has produced a deep feeling of indignation, and the prospects are that the calling of a public meeting will soon be announced.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., November 14.—By an order from the navy department, all the sailors on board the United States receiving ship Sabine, at this station, were this morning dispatched to New York for service on United States vessels in Cuban waters.

BOSTON, November 14.—Orders have been received at the navy yard here to fit out the United States frigate Brooklyn so that she can sail by the 15th of December. The Franklin is also to be got in readiness for the sea. Two hundred sailors leave the receiving ship Ohio to-morrow for the Brooklyn navy yard.

BROOKLYN, November 14.—The United States steamship Kansas, which received her sailing orders last night, sailed this morning at half past ten o'clock for Santiago de Cuba. She is fully equipped and prepared for service and carries three guns of heavy calibre.

LONDON, November 24.—The seizure of the steamer Virginius by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and the execution of a portion of her passengers and crew, have excited the liveliest feelings of indignation in this city, and the outrage is everywhere, the principal topic of conversation. The leading London newspapers discuss the outrage at great length and unanimously approve of the interference of the American government in the matter. The hasty action of the Spanish officials in Cuba is severely denounced and prompt action by the government at Madrid to satisfy public indignation is demanded.

New To-Day.

WANTED. We will give energetic men and women

BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. *Particulars free*, or samples worth several dollars that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of fifty cents.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
Nov.19-3t] 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

RESIDENCE ON WASHINGTON Street, West Huntingdon, for sale.—The undersigned, having engaged in business at Tyrone, will sell his neat and comfortable residence, on the east side of Washington street, West Huntingdon, at private sale. Apply to

H. L. ATKINSON,
or K. A. LOVELL, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.22,1873tf.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DYSPEPSIA

Permanently cured in every instance by the

EAGLE DYSPEPSIA TROCHES,

They will immediately correct a sour stomach, cure heartburn, sickness or pain in the stomach, costiveness, liver complaint, head ache, etc., etc. For sale by all Druggists. Price 35 cents per Box. NEBEKER & CO., Proprietors, Phila., Pa. For sale in Huntingdon, by JOHN READ & SONS, Druggists. Oct.29,'73-3mo.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are a modern stove polish far better than any other in existence. Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.

Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or carpets.

Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish. In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste is saved.

Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition, in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.

Buy Crumbs of Comfort of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.

Crumbs of Comfort can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.
115 North Front St., Philadelphia.
143 Chambers St., New York,
43 Broad St., Boston. [Nov.12,'73-com-6mos.

JACKSON HOUSE, four doors East of the Union Depot, Huntingdon, Pa. A. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. The proprietor is determined to deserve the patronage and reputation the house has so long enjoyed as a neat and comfortable hotel. Nothing shall be left undone to secure the comfort of his guests. [nov.12-6mos.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of WILLIAM LOWRY, deceased.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William Lowry, late of Hopewell township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI LOWRY,
Coalmont, Pa., Oct.29,'73. Administrator.

New To-Day.

PUBLIC SALE.

The ROCKHILL IRON and COAL COMPANY will offer at Public Outcry, at Rockhill Furnace, Huntingdon county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1873,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following personal property, to wit:

TWENTY-THREE MULES, with HARNESS complete part of which was brought new last Spring

THREE HEAVY WAGONS,

THREE ORE BEDS, THREE COAL BEDS,

TWO CARTS,

A lot of Wheels, Singletrees, Doubletrees and Spreaders, Also: One Vise, One Bellows, One Anvil, Fire Tools, Shoeing Tools, Tongs, Hammers, Grindstones, Dust Hoes, Shovels, Rakes, Baskets, etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums exceeding Twenty Dollars and less than Seventy-Five Dollars, nine months credit, and all sums in excess of Seventy-five Dollars, one year. All notes must have approved security.

Trains on the E. B. T. Railroad make connection at Mount Union with the principal Way Passenger Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, thus affording favorable opportunities for persons wishing to attend from a distance.

C. CONSTABLE,
nov.19,-ts] Superintendent.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CHILDREN.

ST. NICHOLAS HAS COME!

CHRISTMAS comes but once a year, but ST. NICHOLAS, the beautiful new Magazine for Girls and Boys, just published by Scribner & Co., of New York, comes every month. It is full of good things, Pictures, Stories, Talks with Children, Historical Sketches, Fairy Tales, Nursery Rhymes, Jingles, Puzzles, etc.

There are two Serial Stories, "What Might Have Been Expected," a Story for Boys, already commenced by Frank R. Stockton, one of the best writers for Children in the country. The scene is laid in Virginia. The Boy Hero has started out with a gun on his shoulder, and you may be sure there will be no end of Fun and Adventure. The other is a story for Girls. "Nimbo's Troubles," by Olive Thorne (Mrs. Harriet M. Miller), to begin in January. The Editors say:—"It is a good strong helpful story of Girl Life, and will be full of interest for both girls and boys. We are not sure but that the boys will like the girls' story the best, and the girls be most delighted with that written for the boys."

Then there is Jack-in-the-Pulpit who tells the children the most curious things they ever heard.

ST. NICHOLAS has already won the hearts of the young-folks who are eagerly expecting the next number. The Publishers have issued a very amusing picture, entiled "Little Children Crying for St. Nicholas."

It is the most beautiful Magazine ever issued, and it has a hundred delightful suggestions for the Little-Folks. Indeed you find in its pages something for all, from Grandpapa and Grandmama to the Baby.

The Publishers say, they mean to make it just as good and helpful to the children as they can. They want 100,000 children made happy by St. Nicholas before the holidays. Price $3.00 a year—One Price to all. St. Nicholas is for sale by all News Dealers and Subscriptions are received by all Booksellers, Post Masters and Publishers of Newspapers, and by

SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, N. Y.
Nov.19,'73.

JUST THE THING.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

609 WASHINGTON STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

L. MEREDITH & CO.

Take pleasure to inform the public, that they have just opened a first-class BOOT AND SHOE STORE, conveniently situated for both Old and New Town. We have a fine stock of LADIES, MISSES, MENS', BOYS and CHILDRENS BOOTS and SHOES, which we offer at reasonable prices. We have arranged everything so that our expenses are small and can sell our goods as low as the lowest. In connection we are prepared to make to order Ladies and Gents fine Boots and Shoes. Repairing done neatly at short notice. We also have a fine stock of KEYSTONE BOOTS and SHOES fresh from the Factory, which we can sell at reasonable figures. To FARMERS.—We will exchange a bill of goods for produce at market prices. Give us a call, one and all, and see for yourselves our profits are small.

Nov.19,1873-2t.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1873

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, a proposed amendment to the constitution," approved the eleventh day of April, 1872, and in pursuance of the ordinance for submitting the new constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the qualified electors thereof, passed by the Constitutional convention, I, AMON HOUCK, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the qualified electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, December 16th, 1873, at which time the aforesaid amended constitution will be voted for.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the house of Levi Houpt.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at Grant school house, in the borough of Mapleton, in said twp.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of William Long Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the Rock Hill School House.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAleavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the borough of Mount Union,) namely: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of all that territory lying northeastward of a line beginning at the Juniata river and running thence in a direct line along the centre of 4th Street in the borough of Huntingdon, to the line of Oneida township, constituting the First Ward of said borough, at the south-east window of the Court House.

26th district, composed of all that territory lying west of the First Ward and east of the centre of 7th street composing the second Ward, at the south-west window of the Court House, in the borough aforesaid.

27th district, composed of all that territory lying north and west of the Second Ward and south of a line beginning at the Juniata river, and running thence eastward in a direct line along the centre of 11th street to the line of Oneida township constituting the Third Ward, and also those portions of Walker and Porter townships formerly attached to the east ward, at the Council House in said borough.

28th district, composed of all that territory north of the third ward of said borough, constituting the Fourth Ward, at the public School House near Cherry Alley, in said borough.

29th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house in the borough of Petersburg.

30th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

31st district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Public School House, in the village of Dudley.

32d district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house in said borough.

33d district, composed of Lincoln township, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south, fifty-eight degrees east seven hundred and ninety-eight perches to a black oak in middle of township; thence forty-two and one half degrees east eight hundred and two perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by line of Tod township to corner of Penn township; thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county to place of beginning, at Coffee Run School House.

34th district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the Grant school house in said borough.

35th district composed of the borough of Mount Union, at the public school house in said borough.

36th district, composed of the Borough of Broad Top City, at the Public School House, in said Borough.

37th district, composed of the borough of Three Springs at the public school house in said borough.

38th district, composed of the borough of Shade Gap, at the public school house in said borough.

39th district, The borough of Orbisonia, at the Public School House.

The general election in all the wards, townships, districts and boroughs of the county, is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

The inspectors and judges of the election shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the state at least one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this state and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this state six months: *Provided* That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this state at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by him.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the state for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified voter, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of this election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent to illegally vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens), shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of the election, within the Commonwealth or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provides that "The Inspectors, Judges and clerks shall before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed, which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"The inspectors, judges and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the act of 2d day of July, 1839, 'An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth,' which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge or either of the inspectors shall have the power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

By the act of Assembly of 1869, known as the Registry Law, it is provided as follows:

1. "Election Officers are to open the polls between the hours of six and seven, A. M., on the day of election.—Before six o'clock in the morning of second Tuesday of October they are to receive from the County Commissioners the Registered List of Voters and all necessary election blanks, and they are to permit no man to vote whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as follows;

2. The person whose name is not on the list, claiming the right to vote must produce a qualified voter of the district to swear in a written or printed affidavit to the residence of the claimant in the district for at least ten days next preceding said election, defining clearly where the residence of the person was.

3. The party claiming the right to vote shall also make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

4. If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, he must, in addition to the foregoing proofs, state in his affidavit when, where, and by what court he was naturalized and produce his certificate of naturalization.

5. Every person, claiming to be a naturalized citizen, whether on the registry list, or producing affidavits as aforesaid, shall be required to produce his naturalization certificat at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such a person being received, the Election Officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate except where sons are entitled to vote upon the naturalization of their father.

6. If the person claiming to vote who is not registered shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence of his naturalization, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and further, that he is between 21 and 22 years of age, and has resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days next preceding the election, he shall be entitled to vote though he shall not have paid taxes."

7. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage, as is described by this law or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such persons to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

8. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with a proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general elections in October. The Assessor shall also make the same returns to the County Commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the County Commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like maner as is required at the general elections in October.

9. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in October.

10. The respective Assessors, Inspectors and Judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any of said officers under this act; any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

11. The Assessors shall receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the County Commissioners, as in other cases, and it shall not be lawful for any Assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the 2d Tuesday of October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President or Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers, who shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both inspectors belong to the same political party both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witness under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said elections, and to examine his papers produced, and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence and intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election; *Provided*, That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

That the citizens of this state temporarily in the service of the state or of the United States government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

XV AMENDMENT CONSTITUTION U. S.

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

In accordance with the provision of the 8th section of an act entitled "A further supplement to the election Laws of this Commonwealth," I publish the following:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;

And whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth; he shall for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment is the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in case of officers of election receiving any such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SECTION 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Particular attention is directed to the first section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 30th day of March A. D., 1866, entitled "An Act regulating the manner of Voting at all Elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth;"

"That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace all the names of State officers voted for and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member, and members of Assembly, if voted for and members of Congress, if voted for, and labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
HARRISBURG, Pa., August 27, 1870 }

To the County Commissioners and Sheriff of the County of Huntingdon.

WHEREAS, the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition or servitude."

"SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 187[illegible], passed an act, entitled "*An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes*," the first and second sections of which are as follows;

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VIth article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, * * * * anything *in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary, notwithstanding.*"

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

"SECTION 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved seventeenth April, 1869, entitled, "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

And whereas, It is my constitutional and official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of voters have refused, and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors:

NOW, THEREFORE, In consideration of the premises the county Commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registers of voters therein, to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the Sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing elections, the herein recited constitutional amendment, act of Congress, and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, election officers and others, and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

ATTEST: JNO. W. GEARY.

F. JORDAN, Secretary of Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on FRIDAY, 19th of DECEMBER, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 18th day of November, A. D., 1873, and of the independence of the United States, the ninety-eighth.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1873.

New Advertisements.

THE SUN.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND DAILY.

THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an indepeudent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle-markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six colums. Only $1.00 a year. No discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun. $2.00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent. to clubs of ten or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or $6.00 a year. To clubs of ten or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN,"
nov12-6t. New York City.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874—SEVENTH YEAR

THE ALDINE,

An Illustrated Monthly journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The pessessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of *THE ALDINE* have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facilities of production. The wood-cuts of *THE ALDINE* possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which *THE ALDINE* is doing for the cause of the art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, *THE ALDINE* will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber of *THE ALDINE* will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thomas Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to *The Aldine* for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were printed in oil for the publishers of *The Aldine*, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of the Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12x16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape printer to the subscribers of *The Aldine* was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20, 1873.

Messrs. JAMES SUTTON & Co.

Gentlemen.—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.

Very respectfully,
(Signed.) THOS. MORAN.

These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process, with material of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successfu American Art Journal. If no better because of all this, they will certainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold single for double the subscription price of *The Aldine*. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution possible.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo 14x20 inches, representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart."

TERMS:

$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromos free.

For FIFTY CENTS extra, the chromos will be sent mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.

The Aldine will, hereafter, be obtained only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the facsimile signature of James Sutton & Co.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
Nov.12,73.] 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

LET ALL THE WORLD KNOW

That I have just replenished my stock of goods with the best articles to be found in the eastern cities. The

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

is the most complete that can be found outside the city. The garments are made of the best materials, and are cut in the latest style, and are selling very cheap. My stock of

HATS AND CAPS

can't be beat this side of sundown, and I am determined not to be undersold by either Jew or Gentile. The

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

is complete in every branch, and being connected with one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the city of Boston, I have superior advantages over other dealers. My goods are the BEST and cheapest in the market.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISH'G GOODS

in endless variety, embracing all the latest styles, and at prices that cannot fail to please the closest buyer

Don't forget the place, No. 332 Allegheny street, near the Union Depot.

OLIVER CUNNINGHAM.
Sept.24,1873.

New Advertisements.

GOOD Carpenters will be paid $2.25 per day by the ROCKHILL IRON & COAL CO., Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, Pa. nov5-3t

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$2500 A YEAR *made with our splendid* COMBINATION PROSPECTUS.

It represents sample pages and style of binding of 50 intensely interesting and useful books, that sell in every family. Best thing ever tried by canvassers. AGENTS WANTED, to make a permanent business on these works in every county. Prospectus sent post-paid on receipt of price, $1,50. For circulars and liberal terms, address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

POLARIS MYSTERIES solved; disasters and escapes vividly portrayed. See FROZEN ZONE and its EXPLORERS. A splendid octavo of 800 pages, most profusely illustrated with elegant steel and wood engravings: A fascinating history of Artic adventure. The most saleable book out. Agents Wanted: Send for terms and sample pages to Mutual Publishing Co., Hartford, Conn.

$412.80 In Four Weeks' Canvassing was one agent's profit on Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song; $70 in one week on The New Housekeeper's Manual, by Miss Beecher and Mrs. Stowe. Any active man or woman can have an agency. J. D. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco.

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THE BEST INVESTMENT!

No Fluctuations! Always Improving in Value! The Wealth of the Country is made by the Advance in Real Estate.

NOW IS THE TIME!

Millions of acres of the finest lands on the Continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale—many of them never before in the market—at prices that defy competition.

Five and Ten Years Credit Given, with Interest at 6 pr cent

The Land Grant Bonds of the Company taken at par for lands. They can now be purchased at a large discount.

☞ Full particulars given, new Guide with new Maps mailed free, by addressing

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Land Commissioner, U P R. R.,
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PAPER FASHIONS.

ELEGANT IN DESIGN. FAULTLESS IN FIT.

Agents Wanted.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., NEW YORK.

$20 SAVED!

To meet the urgent demand of the times the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, *have determined to*

REDUCE PRICES,

and will hereafter sell their $65 Machine for $45, and other styles in proportion.

THE FLORENCE

is the ONLY Sewing Machine that feeds the work backward and forward, or to right or left, as the purchaser may prefer. It has been greatly Improved and Simplefied, and is far better than any other machine in the market.

IT IS NOW THE CHEAPEST

Florence, Mass., Nov. 1, '73. Agents Wanted.

FIRESIDE HINGE CONE BURNER FOR SUN CHIMNEYS, made by PLUME & ATWOOD, produces the largest light. Can be used on any coal oil lamp. For sale by all lamp dealers.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING."

How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO, Publishers, Philadelphia.

WOMEN MEN, Girls and Boys wanted to sell our French and American Jewelry, Books, Games, &c., in their own localities. No capital needed. Catalogue. Terms, &c., sent free. P. O. FICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MONEY Made Rapidly with Stencil & Key Check Outfits Catalogues and full particulars FREE. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover street, Boston.

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500 AGENTS wanted for our popular MAPS and religious and historical CHARTS. Splendid assortment! Large sales! Large profits! Address HAASIS & LUBRECHT, Empire Map and Chart Establishment, 107 Liberty St., New York.

FARM FOR RENT.

The undersigned offers his Farm for rent, in Clay township, three-fourths of a mile from the E. B. T. Railroad, and the village of Three Springs. About 150 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation. Good buildings, choice fruit and well watered.

Nov.5-4t. K. L. GREENE.

---

60 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS!

60 Choice BUILDING LOTS, in Taylor's Addition to West Huntingdon," for sale.

Apply to

tf. JOHN F. MILLER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of THOMAS WATTSON, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas Wattson, late of Jackson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Oct.23,'73* Executor.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

IMPORTER OF

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

LACE CURTAINS,

AND

INTERIOR DECORATIONS,

For Dwelling Houses, Churches, and Hotels, Railway and Steamship Supplies.

No. 719 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Oct.8,1873-3mos.

A GRIST MILL AND FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will sell his Farm and Grist Mill, located in Union township, about four miles from Mapleton, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Private Sale. The farm contains about 120 acres of which about 50 acres are cleared and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a Grist Mill with two run of burs, doing an excellent of business, a two story Log House and a good Log Barn. There is a well of excellent water at the door. Apply to

J. D. QUARRY,
Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa.
Oct.15,1873-3mos.*

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AT THE

WEST HUNTINGDON BAZAR,

Corner of Ninth and Washington Streets.

This establishment has just received a large and varied assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, HOSIERY,

and all articles usually found in a first-class store.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine goods and prices.

Don't forget the place, corner Ninth and Washington streets, West Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. JOHNSTON & CO.
Oct.15,1873.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PETERSBURG.

The undersigned, wishing to enter into other business will sell the following property: a new Brick Dwelling House, and a lot and half of ground 90x150 feet fronting on two streets, a new Brick Blacksmith Shop 36x26, three fires, shoeing shop attached 13x26. The shop alone rents for $109.08 and does a good business, the shop is so arranged as to not interfere with the house. A good Stable and Buggy house and all other outbuildings in good order, a variety of good fruit. If not sold till November 15th will then offer it at Public Sale, for further particulars call at the premises.

F. E. WEAVER,
Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.
Sept.24,1873-3mos.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 19, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Furs.

Overcoats.

Winter toggery.

Dr. McCulloch is clever.

Wild turkeys are plenty.

The streams are very low.

The Holidays will soon be here.

Harry Long sports a knobby pipe.

School teachers will soon institute.

"Garry" Miller is happy. It's a girl.

Court was exceedingly slim last week.

Old Boreas was on a high on Sunday.

N. C. Decker occupies his new residence.

Read the New Constitution on first page.

Wide-awake venders of holiday goods will advertise.

Skating on the pond, and the juveniles are exultant.

The squeal of the dying porker will soon be heard in the land.

"Gardner's Combination" sold two reserved seats at Altoona.

That abominable annual nuisance, "shinny," is in vogue again.

Martin L. Shaffner was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury last week.

The "beautiful snow" covered the earth hereaways on Wednesday last.

And now it is Jenkins, of Hopewell, who is twice happy. Twins, by George!

There were four or five funerals in this place, during the week ending Sunday last.

Hon. Harry J. McAteer and Hon. John N. Swoope are the executors of Dr. Houtz.

Locomotive sparks set fire to whole fields along the Broad Top railroad last week.

The wages of train hands on the Broad Top railroad have been reduced ten per cent.

"Timon Walley" addresses "Ault Tarbarrer" in another column. There is music in "Yohon as."

Bedford, Altoona and Tyrone have had the panics badly, but they are convalescent now.

Propose to vote for the adoption of the New Constitution on the 16th of December, proximo.

A little girl of Mrs. Martin, of West Huntingdon, was buried at Alexandria, on last Sunday.

Several cases of *cerebro spinal meningetis* have been reported in the neighborhood during the last week.

The Sunbury and Lewistown railroad will probably be sold on or about the first day of January, 1874.

Mrs. Luden, widow of the late Dr. J. B. Luden, died at her residence, in this place, on Monday night last.

John Brown, son of Valentine Brown, of this place, had one of his hands badly crushed, by the cars, on Monday last.

Any person sending us fifty cents will receive a copy of J. W. Welch's "Crowning Gift of Heaven," by return mail. tf.

The Underwriters refuse to take any risks on buildings on Allegheny street save when there are slate or tin roofs.

Dr. J. X. Felix has commenced the manufacture of a Gentlemen's Tonic, Invigorator and Apetizer that takes very well.

We received very little money on subscription last week—not enough to buy paper for a single issue. This is discouraging.

Mrs. John Cunningham really thinks that she has the finest baby in town. Let's have a baby show and settle the question.

The jig is up! The Mt. Union *Times*, we learn by special dispatch, is going to oppose the New Constitution. Now, Harry, don't!

The woods between Mt. Union and Newton Hamilton was on fire last week. The Camp Meeting Association grounds were endangered.

Prof. Light has quit ballooning for the season, and taken charge of a ten-pin alley in Altoona. Quit ballooning and gone to bowling.

Doc. Thompson, of Three Springs, thinks he is the best advertised man in the Lower End, and all free gratis for nothing. How about Logan?

Our old friend Geoge W. Haffley, of Hill Valley, formerly of Morrisons' Cove, Bedford county, took his first turn on the Grand Jury last week.

Mr. W. H. Prideaux has been giving a select reading in Mt. Union. He is said to be a good reader, but his entertainment was slimly patronized.

Thos. Keenan & Sons are closing out their contract on the East Broad Top Railroad. They have "picked away" until the end is visible. Good fellows!

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is putting up new telegraph poles, on this division and setting them so they will not interfere with the third and fourth tracks.

Last month 81,641 freight cars passed Mifflin an increase of 17,616 over October of last year and 5,636 over September, 1873. Good for the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The financial outlook from this point appears to be improving. The run on our banks has almost entirely ceased. We presume it will not be long until paper will be discounted as usual.

Dr. Washington L. Atlee, the celebrated surgeon of Philadelphia, spent a day in our town last week, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with our progress and improvements.

A subscriber writes to us from the Lower End: "I cannot get along without your paper though it were to cost me twice the price it does." Every head of a family in the county should take the JOURNAL.

Why might not the immense door-plates worn now by ladies on their belts be utilized by engraving thereon the wearer's name, age, residence, fortune, or expectations, and stating whether heart free or engaged?

The new Board of County Commissioners have appointed Henry W. Miller, esq., Clerk; M'Knight Williamson, Attorney; George W. Cornelius, Mercantile Appraiser, and Dr. David P. Miller, Physician to the Jail, for the ensuing year.

Miss P. C. Miller, the former teacher of the Huntingdon select school, has been promoted to the Principalship of one of the public schools of Evansville, Ind., with an unsolicited increase of salary. She is an excellent teacher.

A colored individual named Bill Brooks of this place, laid violent hands on a lady on Mifflin street, on her way home on last Tuesday evening, but a good pair of lungs and a frantic use of them brought help to the rescue and the chap had to fly.

J. Sylvanus Blair, esq., M. M. McNeil, esq., and M'Knight Williamson, esq., were applicants for the position of Attorney to the Board of Commissioners. Each was supported warmly for a number of ballots, when Mr. Covert joined Mr. Evans and elected Mr. Williamson.

Miss Lou Gayton gave a party, on last Tuesday evening, for the benefit of some of the young ladies and gentlemen of Mt. Union. Miss Lou is an agreeable hostess; the party was large, and we know that all present enjoyed themselves hugely, and wished they could attend such an entertainment every week.—*Times.*

The retiring Commissioner, Abraham Miller, esq., gave an oyster supper to the new board, including the clerk, at the "Gem" Restaurant, on Monday night of last week, which passed off very pleasantly. Mr. Miller retires from the board of Commissioners with the well-wishes of all who have had business with that office during the last three years.

Some "street arab," on Sunday afternoon, destroyed a slab of marble, valued at $30, which was standing against the shop of Col. Williams, by throwing it on the pavement and breaking it in such a manner as to render it useless for the purpose for which it was intended. We hope Col. Williams will be able to ascertain the name of the young scamp, and make him suffer for his deviltry. There is too much outlawry practiced by these "street arabs," and an example should be made of some of them. They will destroy your property, and when you remonstrate they will insult you with language that would put to shame the veriest bruiser in the slums of any city.

◆

SAD AFFAIR IN HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP. —*An old Gentleman Shoots at a Chicken and Instantly Kills his Grand child.*—A very sad affair occured in Hopewell twp., on Thursday evening of last week, the particulars of which as far as we have been able to gather, are as follows: Mr. Harry Gates, a gentleman about seventy years of age, was stopping with his son, Martin Gates, who resides along the old plank road. During the course of the day, the little children came to the conclusion that it would be right and proper to have chicken for supper for Grandpa, and after consulting mamma on the question, who acquiesced, they apprised him of the arrangements made, and having been told that he was a good shot, with a rifle, requested him to shoot the chicken. The old gentleman had no desire to display his skill, and was on the point of refusing when the mother interceded in behalf of the children. The rifle was brought out and loaded, and grandpa started to the barn, which is but a short distance from the house, to kill the chicken. The mother and a little boy about four years of age stood in the door to watch the proceedings. The old gentleman wandered around to the far side of the barn, when he espied a plump, fat pullet perched on a stick on the barn floor. He took aim and fired—the chicken dropped, with its head severed from its body, but the fatal bullet sped on a mission for which it was not intended, and after passing through the barn door (inch board) struck the child in the face, immediately under the left eye, and penatrating the brain, causing death in four minutes.—The bereaved family and the heart broken grandfather have our warmest sympathies.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

◆

LLOYD, CALDWELL & CO., TYRONE.—The creditors of the firm of Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., at Tyrone, held a meeting last week, for the purpose of making satisfactory arrangement with the firm, by which the business of the institution might be squared up in such a manner as to permit a resumption. A statement of the assets and liabilities was laid before the meeting, which showed a surplus balance of rssets to the amount of $36,173.35. The following proposition accompanied the statement named:

To the creditors of Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., Tyrone, Pa., Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., Osceola, Pa.

Owing to the suspension of payment by the senior member (Wm. M. Lloyd) of the above firms, we have been compelled to suspend payment for a short time. Desiring to secure to every one of our creditors every dollar we owe them, we invite your consideration to the following proposition:

1. We propose to pay all of said creditors, debt and interest, in full, inside of two years and six months from the acceptance of this offer, in quarterly instalments of 10 per cent., and to pay all interest on certificates of deposit, when the same falls due.

2. Where certificates are held they shall be marked "extended as per agreement," or surrendered, and new ones made.

3. We will give certificates of deposit to all parties having balances or interest bearing accounts on our books.

4. Inasmuch as we own a large amount of real estate, and some of our creditors might be willing, and desire to purchase portions of it in payment of the amounts due them, we request your consent that we may be permitted to make such sales.

LLOYD, CALDWELL & CO.

TYRONE, Nov. 11, 1873.

An agreement which the creditors were requested to sign, accompanies this document. The proposition was, on motion, amended to read that the firm shall pay ten per cent. interest, to be paid quarterly and semi-annually. With this amendment the proposition was unanimously accepted.

◆

DEATH OF JOSEPH SHOEMAKER—HE IS THROWN FROM A HAND-CAR AND HIS NECK BROKEN.—A most singular and fatal accident occurred on last Wednesday, while a number of men employed in Hefright's quarry, near Warrior Ridge Station, were coming to Huntingdon. A hand-car, carrying some ten or twelve men, was attached, by means of a wire, held by Mr. Joseph Shoemaker, of this place, to a cattle train. The wire was fastened around some portion of the rear end of the car and the end thrown over Mr. Shoemaker's arm. Immediately preceding the accident the hand-car was running a little faster than the train and the wire was slack. The engineer put on more steam and the train shot forward. Mr. Shoemaker was unprepared for the sudden start, and was jerked from his position on the car, turning a complete somersault, upon the track breaking his neck and otherwise injuring him. He was taken to his residence in West Huntingdon where he lingered from noon until about half past four o'clock. He was an excellent citizen, and leaves a beloved wife and numerous of friends to mourn his untimely end.

◆

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending Oct., 14, 1873, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.:

Coal Breaker, H. Bradford, Reading; Car Coupling, F. A. Fleming, Curwensville; Horse Hay Fork, A. J. Nellis, Pittsburg; Car Coupling, P. Swineford, Middleburg; Vehicle Wheel, D. Dimmick, Orwell Township; Automatic R. R. Signal, Jane D. Evens, West Chester; Flour Boit, W. Gorshon, Warloo; Ice Cream Freezer, M. F. Graves, Sunbury; Lubricating Pulley, J. K. McLanahan, Hollidaysburg; Grate for Stoves, &c., S. Smyth, East Bridgewater; Water Ejector, H. Coll, Millvale; Bag Holder, N. A. Geisinger, Coopersburg; Apparatus and Process for Treating Petroleum, S. Van Syckle, Titusville.

PARTIES.—As the nights are growing longer and the season for overcoats and furs is rapidly approaching, the young gentlemen and ladies of Mount Union, have already begun to devise and carry into execution plans for social enjoyment. The old style of parties is still much in vogue, and it is safe to say there will be many such held in Mount Union during the coming winter. We hope all will enjoy themselves and be the better of the time spent in trying to make themselves and others happy.

The *Times* neglected at the time to make mention of a large party given by Miss Tinsie Shaver a month ago, of a larger one given three weeks ago by Mrs. Stoner at which was eaten the cake voted her at the Festival, and of one given last month by Miss Maggie Shaver and sisters at the river bend.—*Times.*

◆

Go to the "Enterprise Grocery," 419, Penn street, opposite the post office, for cheap Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, and in fact everything needed in the grocery line.

◆

TRUNKS, Valieses and Umbrellas, at Cohen Bros., in the Diamond on Penn st. sept17tf.

COURT PROCEEDINGS, NOV. TERM 1873.

Commonwealth vs. Emanuel N. Erb. Indictment, Larceny and receiving stolen goods. This case had been continued from August Sessions 1873. The party prosecuting was the Penna. Railroad Company. The Commonwealth attempted to show that Mr. Erb had taken from about the railroad a quantity of iron and brass which he offered for sale with intent to profit thereby. The defence avered that the iron and brass had been taken by the son of Mr. Erb without his knowledge or consent, and that though offered by the son for sale it had not been sold. The jury returned with a verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Dalton. Indictment, "Failure to make return." Mr. Dalton is constable for Carbon township. It is alleged that certain parties had placed in Mr. Dalton's hands, information against some persons in his township for selling liquor without license, and Mr. Dalton was required to make return to August Sessions, which, having failed to do, is the cause of his being indicted. The case is continued on Defendant's recognizance to next sessions.

Commonwealth vs. D. R. P. Roddy. Inictment, selling liquor without license. Grand jury returned a true bill. Mr. Roddy was returned at August Sessions by the Constable of Cromwell township, for selling liquor without license. The evidence was not sufficient in the estimation of the jury to convict the defendant of the offence; so they brought in a verdict of not guilty but that defendant pay the costs of his prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas G. Williams. Indictment, Assault and Battery. A true bill returned. The prosecutor in this case was Simon Cohn. This offense was committed at Coffee Run. Mr. Williams resorting to this agreeable method to induce Mr. Cohn, who is a freight or express agent, to ship over the railroad for him a keg of cider which Mr. Cohn thought was not in a condition to be shipped safely, there being no vent to permit the gas raised by fermentation to escape. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was ordered to enter into recognizance to appear at next argument Court for sentence.

Commonwealth vs. James Shafer. Indictment, Fornication and Bastardy. A true bill. The defendant is not yet taken which accounts for the brevity of this report of the case.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Benner, alias Frank Cartwright. The indictment here is also Fornication and Bastardy and the Grand Jury also returned a true bill, but as the offence was committed in Bedford county, the defendant was invited to enter into recognizance in the sum of $500 to induce him to go before the Quarter Sessions of Bedford county for a final disposition of the case, which invitation does not yet seem to have been accepted.

Commonwealth vs. John Pollock. Indictment, Libel. The prosecutor was A. B. Shenefelt, esq., after inquiring into the affair, the Grand Jury concluded to return the bill "ignoramus" and to ask the prosecutor to pay all the costs which was accordingly done.

Commonwealth vs. Jerry Tate, John Tate and David Ritter. The indictment consisted of two counts, the first being for riot and the second for assault and battery. This prosecution grew out of an affray which took place, some time in October, in the store of Etnier & Foust, at Mill Creek. Mr. D. B. Etnier was the victim of the assault, and the evidence was sufficiently to the point to induce the jury to convict the defendants on the second count, but to acquit them on the first one, the sentence has not been pronounced yet.

Commonwealth vs. George D. Hudson, indict-selling liquor without license. The defendant was returned, at August Sessions, by the Constable for selling liquor without license in Three Springs Borough. The evidence seemed somewhat defective and so the grand Jury made the return "Not a True Bill" and the county to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. George D. Metz. Indictment nuisance. The defendant is one of the supervisors of Brady township and a public road in that township not having been opened thirty-three feet wide, the Supervisors were called upon to give the road the requisite width, which they neglected to do and therefore this prosecution. The case is continued to next Sessions the bill having been returned a true one.

Commonwealth vs. William McGowan. Indictment selling Liquor without license. The defendant was returned at last August Sessions by the constable of Shade Gap borough. The Grand Jury having found a true bill, the defendant pleaded guilty and sudmitted to the Court. Which gentleness of disposition was immediately rewarded by information from the Court, that defendant was required to pay into the County Treasury, as a fine, the sum of $100 and to pay all the costs of the prosecution both of which requirements were instantly complied with.

Commonwealth vs. James Maulls. Indictment, Selling liquor without license. Information was made to August Sessions last past, by the Constable of Mount Union. The Grand Jury ound a true bill. The case then went to the traverse jury who upon the evidence brought in a verdict of not guilty, but that the defendant pay the costs.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Dr. J. F. Thompson, was one of the same nature, but there being no evidence that the offence had been committed the Grand Inquest returned not a true bill, and the county pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Hess. Indictment, Selling liquor without license. This was by far the most interesting case on the criminal list. It appears that the social spirits of Petersburg and vicinity, sometime in the month of May, feeling that the local option law bore a little hard upon them, determined to have some of the "inwariable" where it would be convenient at all seasons. They, for that purpose, organized a "Social Club" and having procured a written Constitution, a President, Secretary and Treasurer, proceeded to do their drinking in true parliamentary style thinking themselves safely fortified behind their constitution and forms against any encroachments of the law. The members were formerly initiated, each paying a fee of one dollar, and the plan being generally liked the membership soon rose to 80 or 100, and the fund thus raised was invested in Whiskey, Ale and Porter. They then rented a Club Room from Mr. Hess for two dollars per month, and engaged him also to pass the "refreshments" around, when required so to do, he agreeing to perform that pleasant service for thirty dollars per month. The barrels being deposited in the Club room, the club was ready to transact business. Whenever one of its members felt thirsty he just stepped in and deposited his dimes and half dimes with the treasurer, receiving therefor as many "tickets" as he thought would be equal to the number of glasses of the favorite beverage required to slake his thirst. With these tickets he proceeded to the Club room and either giving them to Mr. Hess or placing them where he could get them, that individual handed out the "refreshments." The Club was happy until the August Sessions last. Mr. Hess was returned by the Constable of Petersburg. The Club then began to fear that its intrenchments were not safe and concluded to adjourn "sine die." These facts were shown by the evidence, and admitted by the defendant. There was no doubt but that the Club as a collective body was guilty of selling liquor without license to its members. The court then instructed the jury that in the commission of misdemeanors all were principals and that if the Club was guilty of violating the law, the defendant as a member of the Club was guilty also, under the instructions of the Court the jury had no difficulty in agreeing, and the defendant was found guilty. He has not yet been sentenced.

Commonwealth vs. Fisher Postlewaite. Indictment, Selling liquor without license. This defendant was also returned at August Sessions by the Constable, but there being little or no evidence against him before the Grand Jury they returned the bill "ignoramus" the county to pay the costs.

CIVIL CASES.—James Bricker's Adm'rs. vs. Charles Sharrer. This was an issue directed by the Court to determine how much, if anything, was due upon a judgment entered against defendant in 1871 by James Bricker. There was nothing of particular interest in the case except to the parties immediately concerned. A jury was called and sworn who found for the defendant.

L. A. Lyon for use vs. Peter Livingston. This case attracted considerable attention. As is generally known, M. Livingston last March gave to L. A. Lyon, judgment notes to the amount of $8,000 for a deed of patent right for a Wind Mill—his territory to embrace fifty-six counties in this State and one county in New York. These notes were sold and bartered away by Lyon to various parties in this county. Among the rest was the note over which the contest in this case was made. Mr. Livingston set up as his defence to the judgment entered upon the note, which judgment the Court had opened to let him into a defence, the fraud by which Lyon, the original owner, had obtained the note from him, alleging that Lyon and others with him, had, by a well-devised and cunning plan, conspired to defraud him, and as they had succeeded eminently well, the note was therefore void, and there could be no recovery upon it, but the plaintiff, Alexander Myton, the present owner of the note, denied that the defendant could set up the fraud as a defence, inasmuch as Mr. Livingston had declared to third parties that the note was all right, and he would pay it, and these declarations had been communicated to him before he took the note and gave value for it, and that therefore Mr. Livingston was estopped from setting up the fraud as a defence. The case was a close one, a strong effort being made on both sides. The jury, after an hour's consideration, brought in a verdict for the defendant.

James Dunn for use vs. A. S. Harrison, Scire Facias to revive a judgment. A jury was called, but before being sworn the defendant confessed judgment of revival, and it did not, therefore, go to a jury.

Lowell Shumway vs. James Dunn. An Alias Scire Facias to revive a judgment, the trial of which was continued by consent.

D. L. Goodman & Bro. for use vs. Isaac Wolverton, et al. This was an appeal by one of defendants, but was settled per paper filed before it came up for trial.

A. L. Guss vs. H. S. Wharton. This suit being one of several suits and prosecutions between the said parties, which have attracted a great deal of public attention, we ge give a brief history of the case, as we find it on record in the Prothonotary's office. About one year ago last July Mrs. Rachel Pope, of this place, made application for the discharge of her daughter Lydia, from the Orphans' School at Cassville, and in her sworn statement of the reason for her application, filed with the School Board of Huntingdon, she charged that her daughter Louisa, then seventeen years of age, when on a visit to the Orphans' School, a short time before to see her younger sister Lydia Ann, "was grossly insulted by the Principal, Professor "A. L. Guss, he having locked her in in his office "and after failing to carry out his designs, at-"tempted to bribe her not to reveal the matter."

This application and statement were printed and published, it is alleged by H. S. Wharton, as an address "to the public" with some comments denouncing the offence and stating that "several other charges of the same nature were openly made and would be substantiated under oath."

Guss replied in a hand-bill or circular, and Wharton then printed and published the affidavit of Miss Louisa Pope herself to the same facts in detail.

Guss then commenced two criminal prosecutions, and one civil action against Wharton, claiming damages in the civil suit at $20,000. One of the indictments was tried at November Term, 1872.

Wharton did not deny the publication, but on the trial put the defence on the ground that the matter charged against Guss was true, and its publication proper for public information, as it concerned a man holding a public and responsible position as Principal of a Soldiers Orphans' School. In defending against a prosecution for libel the testimony was confined within narrow limits, and yet the jury found Wharton not guilty, and that Guss the prosecutor, should pay one-half the costs. This was equivalent to saying the charge made by Wharton was true, and the prosecution for libel groundless. When the other bill of indictment for libel was called for trial Guss declined to go to trial and a *non pross* was entered by his counsel. This left only the civil action for damages, which was down for trial this week. In this case Wharton had put in a plea of justification, the effect of which was a distinct offer and notice on record, that he would prove the truth of all the alleged libellous charges against Guss. This he would have been allowed to do had the case gone to trial, and a large number of witnesses had been subpœnaed for that purpose, and as the plaintiff was claiming for damages to his character, Mr. Wharton we are informed, had gone a step further and subpœnaed additional witnesses to prove the Professor had little or no character to to lose. Rich but damaging developments were expected, but on Saturday before the court, about forty eight hours before the case was liable to be called up, the Professor entered on the record a DISCONTINUANCE, paid the record costs and *quit*. If this was not a square admission of the charge made by Louisa Pope and of the "several other charges of the same nature," which Guss has spread upon the records of the court, in his declaration or complaint, then we are unable to comprehend the force and effect of records and judicial proceedings. These suits were begun with a great flourish of trumpets, no doubt intending to let them slumber on the record and die a natural death, but Mr. Wharton forced them either to trial or discontinuance. For his firmness in thus dealing with, and exposing a wicked and dangerous man, he deserves the thanks of every good citizen. We commend the whole subject, in all its bearings on the Orphans' School Scandals to Gov. Hartranft and Superintendent J. P. Wickersham.

RUNAWAY.—Following the tide of emigration, Charles Dupree, of Mapleton, loaded a spring wagon with a part of his earthly goods, and, attaching thereto a horse and a mule, hied a way for Orbisonia. Alas; for the uncertainty of human expectations. He got as far as Mount Union. At the upper end of the town his horses (or mules, or quadrupeds, or —) were frightened by a canal boat. Canal boats ought to have been abolished as nuisances long ago. They have such a quiet, tantalizing way of scaring horses. But they can do it effectually sometimes. Mr. Dupree thought so at least. The horses ran off. They came down the eighteen hundred dollar road by the tanneries. That may be a very good road, but it is not a suitable road for runaway teams to travel over. The wagon went into pieces. The horses ran awhile with the front wheels and tore loose from them. Pieces of wagon, paint, pickles, household goods and Mr. D. were scattered along the road. The latter sustained some injuries, but no serious ones. He was able to get up and look for another rig with a view to getting on to Orbisonia. Perservance will have its reward.—*Mt. Union Times.*

◆

BLANKS.—Receipts for Collectors and Treasurers of School Tax for sale, at this office, at fifty cents a hundred. If sent by mail four cents additional must be added for postage.

Tax Executions for State, County and Militia tax, under the late collection act, for sale at this office, at one dollar per hundred. If sent by mail five cents additional must be added for postage. tf.

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HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending Nov. 15, 1873	11620
Same time last year	6599
Increase for week	5021
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	415,610
Same date last year	269,848
Increase for year 1873	146,238

FIFTY CENTS WILL PAY FOR THE JOURNAL FOR THREE MONTHS!—We desire every Post Master in the county to send us at least four new subscribers for three months, at fifty cents each. This can readily be done, and at some of the larger offices double this number ought to be obtained. Send us FIFTY CENTS and get the JOURNAL for three months. tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned from the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

◆

TWO HUNDRED

WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS

FOR SALE.

Apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER,

No. 2284 Hill St.

◆

WANTED—A good girl, for general housework. The highest wages paid. Inquire, *immediately*, at this office. *

◆

Go to the "Enterprise Grocery," opposite the post office, for cheap groceries.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Sheriff Lashley, on Saturday last, sold the following real estate:

"House and lot on Pitt street in the borough of Bedford, sold as the property of J. R. Durborrow, to M. P. Heckerman, for $3,450.00."

The above paragraph, taken from the Bedford *Gazette*, of the 13th instant, giving publicity to the culmination of my financial troubles, at that place, gives me an opportunity to explain to my readers, certain allegations and charges, made, from time to time, against me, by a contemporary, during the late campaign, importing improper and criminal acts to me as an attorney, before my connection with the JOURNAL. I scarcely deigned to notice these charges, at the times they were made, and would not now, were it not that some of my warm friends assure me, that in justice to myself, I should do so. I will, therefore, yield to their solicitation. To do this so as to give all the bearings upon my ultimate misfortune, I will be compelled to afflict my readers with a little of my personal history.

On the first of April, 1862, I took charge of the Bedford *Inquirer*, for two years, as the lessee of David Over, Esq., now editor and proprietor of the Hollidaysburg *Register*. To the best of my knowledge, when this event transpired, I was worth $200 less than nothing. Through a long series of years I had been compelled, to satisfy a thirst for books, to read at early morn and late at night, in all manner of light, until my eyes broke down—cried out against the unreasonable strain—with a chronic neuralgia, which afflicts me even now, and has been the curse of my life, and at the age of twenty-three, I was obliged to forsake all business which required any close application of the eyes. This interfered very much with my efforts to make financial headway up to the time of taking the *Inquirer*. For one whole year I scarcely read a column in a newspaper. But rest, which was what my eyes so much needed, gave me some relief, and feeling this, through the generosity of a true friend, I took charge of the *Inquirer*, as before stated, but I must confess, with much fear and trembling, lest my eyes should fail me again! but I had learned how to save them, and I spared them wherever it was possible.

Expecting to have to relinquish the *Inquirer*, at the termination of my lease, I availed myself of the services of my kind and generous office boys and others, who volunteered to read for me during the evenings, the various elementary law books recommended by the late and much lamented Judge King, who was my kind preceptor, and whose friendship, I am proud to say, was only severed when death laid his icy hands upon him. Thus I studied law, and in May 1863 was admitted to the Bar.

I immediately began to look about for business, so that when my lease would expire, I could maintain myself and those depending upon me. The war of 1861 was then upon the country, and hundreds of claims were originating against the government daily. A gentleman residing in Washington, familiar with all classes of claims, wrote to me, as the editor of the *Inquirer*, and proposed that if I would advertise to receive claims, and send them to him, he would secure their adjustment and share the fees. I accepted the proposition and was the first to advertise for the adjustment of the various claims, in the county, and in a very short space of time I had quite a lucrative business. I made myself intimately acquainted with all the various classes of claims, and after doing so, I dropped my Washington correspondent, and pursued the business directly with the various Bureaus at Washington.

On the first of April, 1864, I surrendered the office to B. F. McNeill, esq., who had purchased from Mr. Over, and gave my entire attention to the practice of Law and the Claim business. Mr. McNeill conducted the paper until the 28th of April, 1865, when, owing to his inability to meet various claims due and owing by him, he was obliged to sell out, and John Lutz, and myself, became the purchasers. We entered into a co-partnership in the Law, Claim and Printing business, which subsequently developed into the Book Business, also. A few weeks later I purchased the town property, mentioned by the *Gazette*, and thus in a few weeks, created an indebtedness of $5,000. This was a mistake.

The co-partnership above mentioned lasted until the 17th of July, 1868, when, owing to incompatibility of temperament, I insisted upon withdrawing from it, and Mr. Lutz purchased my interest. In the meantime I had paid off the purchase money, with the exception of a mortgage for $1500, of the town property. When I got rid of the partnership I repaired my residence, at a cost of from $1100 to $1200, and, in addition, I assisted a poor, neighboring woman carry out a long-cherished object, to build a house, which cost me $730. Here were expenses of nearly $2,000 to be met. These were incurred during the years 1868–'69. I mention these facts particularly to show the combination of circumstances which brought about my difficulties.

About the first of October, 1869, Mr. Shannon's Bank closed up. I had deposited with Mr. Shannon from his entering the banking business, but at the time he closed there was a balance of a few dollars against me. His suspension caused a run on Reed & Schell's Bank. It became evident that if the business men of the town did not sustain them that they, too, would be compelled to close. I anticipated a general paralization of business, in such an event, and I determined, to the extent of my ability, to help them out of their trouble, and my Bank Book shows that from the 6th of October to the 12th of November, I deposited $6,200, and when the bank closed on the 15th of November, 1869, (I quote from memory,) I had a balance of $1995, but two checks, cashed by Michael A. Sanner, esq., of Somerset, for $475, were charged up against me, subsequently, leaving an actual balance to be accounted for by the Assignees, of $1420. This was the money of my clients, and they needed it. I was obliged to borrow to to meet their demands. It was the only alternative. Matters looked blue enough. Nearly $2,000 before and here was $1,420 additional. In one instance where a claimant did not need her money, I gave my judgment note to her attorney in fact, G. Gardill, esq. of West End, for the amount due, (which was entered and paid by the sale above stated), and this was the only money ever withheld, of the thousands of dollars collected by me, and *I challenge successful contradiction of this statement.* And, yet, I have been charged, times without number, with having collected Pension and Bounty money and having refused to pay it over, until my friends insist, (the election being over,) that I should refute the charges and prove my innocence. The following article, copied from the *Bedford County Press*, of the 28th of August, 1872, written by Major General, D. S. Elliott, speaks for itself:

"A Base Slander.—The unscrupulous editor of the Huntingdon *Globe* seems to take an especial delight in slandering his neighbors. To this end he has lately been making J. R. Durborrow, of the *Journal*, a marked object of his indecent venom. Among other ugly things, he charges Mr. Durborrow with the commission of a very grave offence whilst a resident of this county, namely, that the said Durborrow improperly used the pension money of the widows for whom he had collected since the war. Now we have known Mr. Durborrow for ten years, and others here have known him longer; we were an inmate of his office for two years, previous to his retirement from the *Inquirer*, and in all this time, and among the many people for whom he did business, we never heard such a charge or even so much as hinted at, much less openly broached. It is simply a *lie* out of the whole cloth. Mr. Durborrow can easily prove it if he thinks it worth while to take account of the old sinner who perpetrated it. Where Mr. Durborrow is known such charges fall to the ground, and it is only to set him right abroad that we thus voluntarily rise in his defense."

It became apparent to me, that to save myself from a financial wreck I would be compelled to "pull out" from Bedford, as railroad men say. The Claim business had run out, and the Legal business, owing to a general stagnation, resulting from the closing up of the banks, and the bankrupting of the community for the time being, was not paying. But there was no opening. In the meantime the railroad project was revived, in which I had taken great interest. A year or so previously, when I felt myself in good circumstances, I had subscribed $500, but since my loss I proposed to take off my name and subscribe a less amount, but it was argued that if I did so others would follow my example, and it would materially retard the project, and my subscription was left at $500. In addition to this I labored five months subsequently as Secretary of the Board of Railroad Directors, without receiving a single farthing of remuneration. I make a present of the advantages of all this to Bedford hoping that it will be worth more to her than it has been to me.

In the meantime I was induced to come to Huntingdon. I came, but without money. Mr. Cremer agreed to sell the *Republican* office and the Taylor & Murphy Job Office to me for $3,500, about one-half cash and the balance in payments. This hand money was borrowed; a number of gentlemen guaranteeing payment. For the payments I gave my judgment note stipulating, at the time, at least I so understood, that it should not be entered up, but it was entered up immediately. This sent others, who held any considerable amounts against me, to the record. Then commenced efforts to compel payment. It was universally conceded that my property in Bedford county was ample to cover all the liens, but the parties who guaranteed the payment of the hand money for the *Republican* office, feared lest some one of the Bedford creditors, would swoop down upon my office and sacrifice it. In the meantime suit was brought on the railroad subscription and judgment obtained. To satisfy the parties who were backing me here I agreed that an execution should be issued and my interest in the JOURNAL sold to protect them. The debt having been created in purchasing the office it was no more than right that it should be held to secure payment. After the issuing of the execution, Mr. Cremer became alarmed lest some parties might snap up my friends at the sale, sent over to Bedford and secured a copy of record and entered it here, and issued an execution and then handed it to my friends and requested them to use it as they felt disposed. This was intended as a friendly move, and I accept it as such, but it was a dead loss to me of at least $1,000. It is scarcely necessary to state that Col. Musser purchased my interest as I so stated on a former occasion.

I tried every means to sell my property in Bedford, but all my efforts were fruitless. Bedford is a poor place to get rid of property unless you permit the sheriff to sell it. The fact is he is the only successful real estate agent about the place. I determined to get rid of the load of debt, however, and refused to negotiate further extensions, and it went to sale at a great sacrifice. Some of my Bedford friends saw an opportunity to make a speculation and they were not slow to avail themselves of it. I shall remember the matter very likely for some time to come; my memory, I am happy to say, is not in the least impaired.

The property sold to cover all the liens against it, and this puts me square on my feet again. I feel very much relieved, and shall go forward meeting my very few remaining obligations as promptly as any man can do during the present stringency. It has been said that I refuse to pay my debts and will not do so when they can be avoided. I refer to all with whom I have had business relations, for the last fifteen years, with a single exception, for a refutation of this slander. To meet every promise that I make is and has been the first object of my life, and when there is a will there is a way.

To explain another charge against me more fully, I will revert again to the malicious prosecution against me in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. I took into my office, early in the year 1869, a young man, a relative of my family, residing in the State of Illinois, who desired to read law. I agreed to take him into my office, furnish books, board, lodge and otherwise provide for him, provided he would read for me and assist in doing the office work. He came and entered upon his studies, and for a time did well, but in the course of a few months he became dilatory, loose in his habits, and very obnoxious to me. I charged him with serious irregularities and he conceded and asked me to forgive him, but he seemed so ungrateful to me that I was not in a relenting mood, and I signified that he must leave me. Then he swore revenge! He had been constantly present, and overheard, in a great measure, what had transpired between clients and myself. He knew that there was a statute inflicting a penalty for taking excessive fees. A statute which drove all respectable lawyers from the business and turned it over to shysters. He had seen clients pay me more than the stipulated fee and presumed it was for legal services rendered alone in a claim, when it was for legal services rendered perhaps in half-a-dozen cases. He left "my bed and board" one morning, and the next made information against me, before U. S. Commissioner, Gamble, at Pittsburgh, for taking illegal fees. When the fact was reported at Bedford, the Bar, with a unanimity unprecedented, presented my case to the United States District Attorney who, upon an examination of the facts, was satisfied that it was a malicious prosecution, and by direction of the Commissioner of Pensions entered a *nolle prosequi*. If my clients had been complaining there would have been another face upon the affair.

In conclusion, I would say that few, if any, country papers in the State are upon a better financial basis than the JOURNAL. With an indebtedness of a few hundred dollars, principally for stock, of which we have every nook and corner crowded full, we have a large amount, aggregating thousands of dollars, on our books. Our business is rapidly increasing, and with a few more years of hard labor I expect to be free from all traces of the late embarrassment. This much I have written to satisfy my patrons in regard to the *man* who edits the JOURNAL. It is humiliating that such a course is necessary, but there appears to be no other left.

J. R. D.

◆

HUNTINGDON COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute will hold its next annual session, in the Court House, at Huntingdon, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, December 8th, 1873, and closing on the following Friday.

Our teachers will be glad to learn that we have again secured the services of Prof. A. N. Raub, to whom so much is due for the success of our last meeting.

Prof. Silas Wright, Superintendent of Perry county, will also be present as an instructor. He has had considerable experience, both in conducting and in giving instruction at teachers' institutes, and is therefore qualified to render us valuable service.

EXERCISES.

Grammar,	Prof. A. N. Raub,
Geography,	Prof. Silas Wright,
Orthography,	S. D. Caldwell,
Reading,	J. C. Clarkson,
Physiology,	J. Irvin White,
Com. Fractions,	E. H. White.
Dec. Fractions,	W. R. Baker,
U. S. History,	J. J. Atkinson.

The following subjects will be discussed and the persons named are requested to open the discussions:

1. What can teachers do to secure the co-operation of parents? D. M. Giles, Wilson Evans.
2. What can teachers do to educate public sentiment? T. C. Peterson, C. A. Hare.
3. What are the advantages of system in the school-room? M. R. Evans, W. R. Baker.
4. What is comprehended in a good education? J. G. Austin, T. S. Dickson.
5. Is general intelligence an essential qualification of the successful teacher? J. C. Clarkson, J. P. Giles,
6. The Public School System—its Strength and its Weakness. Its Strength, J. Irvin White; its Weakness, W. J. Cresswell.
7. Is the grading of schools in the rural districts practicable? E. Baker, B. F. Brown,
8. What plan should be pursued in grading schools in towns and villages? J. H. Patterson, D. F. Tussey.
9. What should be the teacher's ideal? E. H. White, M. F. Fleming.

There will be other subjects and topics discussed, than those named on the programme. The "Query Box" will again be a feature of the exercises.

EVENING LECTURES.

On Wednesday evening, Prof. A. A. Breneman, late Prof. of Chemistry at Penn'a. Agricultural College, will deliver a lecture on the "Chemical Changes of Matter." The lecture will be brilliantly illustrated with numerous experiments, and cannot fail to be entertaining and instructive.

Evening lectures will also be given during the Institute, by Prof. A. N. Raub, Prof. J. A. Stevens, J. C. Clarkson and others.

DIRECTORS' DAY.

On Thursday, Directors' Day, the following subjects will be discussed;

1. Should there be a uniform series of text books adopted in Huntingdon county?
2. How should teachers' salaries be graded?

We shall be pleased to see directors present every day of the Institute, but especially do we desire their attendance on Thursday.—The topics selected for discussion on that day are of vital importance to the people of this county, and it is hoped that they will be thoroughly and fairly discussed before being dismissed.

A convention will be called to adopt a uniform series of books for the county, provided the directors favor such a movement.

The exercises of the Institute will be interspersed with music by the pupils of the Huntingdon public schools.

We trust that the teachers of the county will esteem it a privilege to be present and participate in the exercises of this Institute.

Time is granted, by law, to attend, and let only those be absent who are unavoidably detained at home.

We invite teachers of private schools, pastors and persons belonging to all professions, trades and callings, to meet with us and assist in advancing the cause of education.

R. M. McNEAL, Co. Supt.

Three Springs, Pa., Nov. 15, 1873.

◆

THE members of the Huntingdon Musical Association are hereby requested to attend a meeting of said Association, to be held next Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. Green's rooms.

◆

FOR a fine line of Boy's and Children Hats or Caps, go to Cohen Bros., No. 422 Penn street. sept17tf.

◆

FOR a fine White Shirt go to Cohen Bros., three doors from the post office. sept17tf.

The "Enterprise Grocery" is selling very cheap.

◆

FOR the latest styles of Silk Hats go to Cohen Bros., in the Diamond. sept17tf.

FOR the latest styles of Bows and Ties go to Cohen Bros., in the Diamond. sept17tf.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

From Timon Walley.

TIMON WALLEY, November, 187three.

Well Olt Tarbarrer: I sphose yer heart apout ter lackshun? Dit yer see how we 'uns giff it to ter Tater Bucks? I chinks, we gift dot olt Dunn 15 wote here in Parree, unt dot Green 14 wote, unt dot Write he git 16, unt sich. Unt I chinks, shust look how ter sarve tem in Petersbarrick town dare! Wy dot olt Dunn, he git tree wote, dot Green man, (I chinks, dot ish one goot name vor him to haff,) he git one wote, unt dot Flenner, unt dot olt Musser, he git one wote, too, unt dot olt Write he git tree wote. So tare it was shust one Tater Buck, unt too grass-hopper or some oder kint of fool hopper. I ckinks, I shpeck, dot olt Orlaty was tare worken for dot olt Kuss, haw! haw! haw!

Unt wen I coompt home from ter lackshun unt tell Mottalener how she go, he shust choompt up unt crack bote his heels togater shust so shmart, as he koot forty ears ago, unt schwore dot make an end to ter Tater Bucks. I kess wen tem falers gits ofer dis lackshun tem will wate till der beeples wants tem to haff offis, loik oder beeples hash vor ter do, before tem kooms out a nudder dime.

But, I chinks, der beeples did act ter fule roit in der Lower End of der kounty. I dort da haff more goot sence, but I dinks now it not ish many beebles wat kan reat down dare, or der woot wote pedder. I not nose of one black man in der Uper End of der kounty, wat did not no pedder as to believe any ding as dot olt Kuss say in his baper. Dot ish so!

I chinks, I dinks olt Kuss so better kooms up in dis walley in ter Woots, unt keep in ter Shade, unt go in ter Polecat beesness—dot pay pedder as raise Tater Bucks and brint der *Glope* noospaper! but, I chinks, if him effer kooms in dish walley unt dalks at us falers loike she dalks at your falers down dare, she pedder wout fetch aundder glas (i) mit her for she soon git ter olt one nocked oud.

I seed ware one faler on de Sharleyborrick rite in your baper unt say he ish de bigest fishel wat effer wash. Now, I chinks, dot ish so. Unt I dinks if effer der ish anutter Haekrakulderal Fare kept in your town, dare ort to be one big bremium offer for efery kounty in der Shtate to fetch in der bigest fishel, unt, I chinks, I bets on olt Kuss.

Do yer no ter reson I not was at ter Fare ter haff dish time? Well, I chinks, now den I shust dell all apout dot. You no I not kould go mit out new drowsers, unt I shpent all der Polekat monys wat I hash unt git shtuff, unt Mottalener he kutted dem ofer alt Youst's olt drowsers, unt yer nose he is shust one leetle short olt faler, unt, wat yer dinks, wen I dresh up for ter go on der Fare tem not more as koompt to der top of mine poots, unt ter plame olt kow he eat one tale off mine koat shust up at ter shint, unt Mottalener he say it look well anuff, but I shust got mat unt not woot go dish toime. I node der beebles all woult dink I was one Tater Buck.

Unt dose yer no vat Solaman, oder some oder olt faler, sait in ter goot Pook, apout ter Tater Bucks? He say: "He dot valketh mit te wise men shall be wise, but a companion of fules shall be destroyed." Unt anutter olt faler, in ter goot Pook, say: "Wen der plind leat ter plind ter bote falls in ter mud." Now den dosh not dot mean Tater Buck, eh? I shust dort I git dot much Scripter shlipped in ter some of tem falers afore tem dinks of it, for yer nose dot ish der only way it kin effer be got in ter some folks unt dings loik Tater Bucks.

Der say it not ish any use for ter go on Loer Ent of dish kounty to hunt Polecat no more. It ish noting dare but Possim, since der lackshun. I chinks, dot ish funny.

Yer tear vrient,

MISTER JOHANES, ESQUIRE.

From Mapleton.

MAPLETON, November 12, 1873.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I notice in your JOURNAL of this date, a letter signed "Edd," criticising a meeting held in the M. E. Church in this place. And as you so kindly invited the interested parties to correct the writer, is evidence that you doubted the truth of his statement before you published it.

In regard to the singing—we admit we are not perfect and would like very much to employ a Singing Teacher for the winter; perhaps he (Edd) could be secured. As regards the benzine, I suppose the writer had his share of it or he could not have found so many faults with the meeting. And as for the ladies of our town—there are but few of them who wear bustles and those that do are able to buy fashionable ones, much better than the one worn by "Edd's" lady. As he appears to have no knowledge of any other kind than the paper kind, will "Edd" please tell his lady that she can buy a spring bustle at the milliner's? Then she can throw away the one made from sporting papers such as would likely be found about "Edd's" pockets. We have no ladies in our town who wear curls.

The trustees of our church have adopted promiscuous setting and therefore we cannot find fault with the lady for moving her seat. Suppose she had occasion for it—perhaps she did not want to set close to "Edd."

The writer, "Edd," came to church and what for? To criticise what was going on; to make fun of the singing and sit and gape at every lady that came in. We would advise "Edd" to make his peace with God, and then when he visits the house of God he can join in singing as well as in praying, for we admit we need help for both. We would advise our brethren along the P. R. R. west of this to keep a watch for him as he is traveling in that direction,

A MEMBER.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., November 18, 1873.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 00
Extra Flour	7 00
Family Flour	7 50
Red Wheat	1 30
White Wheat	1 40
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	25
Brooms ℘ doz	2 50
Beeswax ℘ pound	30
Beens ℘ bushel	2 00
Beef	6 to 7
Cloverseed ℘ 64 pounds	4 00
Corn ℘ bushel on ear	50
Corn shelled	55
Chickens ℘ ℔	8
Corn Meal ℘ cwt	1 50
Candles ℘ ℔	12½
Cranberries ℘ quart	15
Dried Apples ℘ ℔	6
Dried Cherries ℘ ℔	6
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	20
Feathers	25
Flaxseed ℘ bushel	1 25
Hops ℘ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	9
Hay ℘ ton	14 00
Lard ℘ ℔ new	10
Large onions ℘ bushel	1 50
Oats	40
Potatoes ℘ bushel new	50
Plaster ℘ ton ground	13 00
Rags	3
Rye	65

Deaths.

CREE.—On the 9th inst., near Burnt Cabins, Mrs. Rhoda J., wife of Mr. Jonathan Cree, aged 51 years.

SMITHFIELD VILLAGE

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TWELVE LOTS on PIKE street and TWELVE LOTS on BRIDGE street. Lots 50x150 feet fronting on sixty foot streets, and extending back to twenty-five foot alleys. Price $200, payments to suit purchasers.

R. R. BRYAN,
No. 528 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Sept.17,1873-tf.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,

HUNTINGDON, PA., August 23, 1873.

Notice is herby given, that I have this day appointed J. Hall Musser, Deputy District Attorney. All business pertining to said office should hereafter be addressed to him.

H. CLAY MADDEN,
District Attorney of Huntingdon county, Pa.

August 27, 1873-1y.

ESTRAY.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, living in Tod township, on or about the 1st of August, a Red and White Spotted Steer and Red and White Spotted Heifer; supposed to be about two years old, no ear-marks to be seen, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

ABRAHAM ELIAS.

Nov.12,1873.

ENTERPRISE TRANSFER CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

We would respectfully announce to the public that we have procured a FIRST CLASS OMNIBUS, for the delivery of Passengers and Baggage to and from all trains, from and to all parts of town, between the hours of 7 A. M., and 8 P. M., (Sunday, excepted). ☞ Orders for night trains must be left at Baggage Room, Union Depot, or Blair's Book Store not later than 8 P. M. ☜ Persons arriving by trains, with baggage, will please give their baggage checks to our driver or to the Baggage Agent at the Depot.

W. H. DeARMITT,
Gen'l Manager.

Sept.17,1873-3mos.

Real Estate!

K. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MUSSER.

HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY.

Persons having Real Estate to *sell*, as well as those who wish to purchase, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the undersigned, who, in connection with their practice as Attorneys-at Law, in the settlement of Estates, &c., are able to effect speedy and satisfactory purchases and sales of farms, town properties, timber lands, &c.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
1jan73-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

New Advertisements.

GRAND EXPOSITION

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

H. GREENBERG'S

NEW STORE, next door to the Post Office, Huntingdon, who has now in store the largest and most desirable stock of seasonable goods, for

MEN AND BOYS

that has ever been opened in Huntingdon. The stock consist of

BLACK CLOTHS, DOE SKINS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH DOMESTIC AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

which will be made up in the best style and in his peculiarly neat fit and durable manner.

If you want a good suit of cloths cheap,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Childs suit (from 3 years up,)
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Boys suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Youths suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Suit made to order,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a nice line Gents Furnishing Goods,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

Also, Cassimeres sold by the yard,
At H. GREENBERG'S.

Tilors Trimmings of all kinds for sale,
At H. GREENBERG'S.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED as REPRESENTED
April30.1873-1y.

SMUCKER & BROWN,

UNDERTAKERS.

A large stock of COFFINS on hand trimmed to order and funerals attended with the New Hearse.
May14,'73-1y.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned having established himself permanently in Huntingdon, would inform the public that he is prepared to manufacture
SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
HARNESS
and NETS
of all kinds and the most approved patterns Give him a call. Shop No. 606 Washington St. between 6th and 7th, near the Catholic Church.
nov11,1873-3mos. JOHN A. BISBIN.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

S. S. SMITH & SON,

No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.
Aug.20,1873.

GEO. W. BECK. W. A. FLEMING.

BEE HIVE GROCERY & CANDY MANUFACTORY.

BECK & FLEMING,

(Successors to N. B. CORBIN,)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, Toys in endless variety, Spices, Soaps, Salt, and Groceries of all kinds. Brooms, Brushes, Wooden and Willow Ware, Best German Accordeons, Harmonicals, &c., all sizes and prices, a large stock kept constantly on hand, price low. The trade supplied in large or small quantities at low jobbing rates.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

Having procured the services of a first-class manufacturer, we are prepared to furnish retail dealers with all kinds of Common and Fancy Candies, fresh and unadulterated, at city prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Address BECK & FLEMING,
No. 111, Fourth St., Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.1,1873-1y.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

Just opened by

BROWN & TYHURST,

At No. 525, PENN Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash*, and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cash buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.
July30,1873-3mo.

IS THERE A MAN SO DEAD

To all sense of justice to himself as to allow the virus of Scrofula or syphillis to remain in his system when he can be healed by that most potent of remedies; the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices. To keep these diseases in the system is a wrong not only to the victim himself but also to society as the innocent may be contaminated. How many unhappy marriages are there caused from this hidden enemy. Rest assured that the trouble will not lay quiet but will break out when least wanted; then comes the tug of war, with bickerings on one side and remorse on the other; avoid the misery. Pimples, Blotches and Tetters are speedily removed, thereby [illegible] ing mach mortification. Root and Herb Juices, per bottle.

CONDEMNED.

BALSAM COPABIA IS CONDEMNED

and discarded as being not only worthless, but frequently injurious. It is disgusting in taste, and smell, and will disorder the soundest stomach, and still the xuacks use the drug.

Samaritan's Gift is purely vegetable, pleasant to take, and will cure every time in from two to four days. We pride ourselves on its certainty of cure, as it is the only known medicine that can be depended on, thereby avoiding exposure and trouble. Price: Male packages, $2; Female, $3. DESMOND & CO., Proprietors,
No. 915 Race Street,
Philadelphia, Pa

JOHN READ & SONS, Agents for Huntingdon.
October1,1873-1y.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office at Philadelphia prices

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,

DENTIST,

No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY,
March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day by the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsome steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.
FREDK. FRALEY, Treasurer,
Aug.20,'73toJuly4,'76.] 904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

FOR

PLAIN PRINTING,

FANCY PRINTING,

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Miscellaneous.

TAKE
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great valne in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the Blood, stiululating the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. *Simmon's Liver Regulator* is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy propyrtion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Comploint and prinful offspring thereof, to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Billious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c.
Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.
Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.04. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50.
For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.
June 11, 1873-1y.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

PURELY VEGETABE.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubuecular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is affected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

Sold by JOHN REED & SONS.
Oct.8,1873.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS!
Which may be done with less than quarter the usual expense by the use of GLINE'S PATENT SLATE ROOFING PAINT. A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by the application of this slate be made to last from 25 to 30 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated and made to look much better and last longer than new shingles without the Slate, for ONE-THIRD the COST of RE-SHINGLING. The cost of Slating new Shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them, and the Slate is FIRE-PROOF against sparks and live coals falling upon it, as may be easily tested by any one, and as appears from the fact that Insurance Companies make the same Tariff that they do for slated Roofs. For tin and iron it has no equal, as it expands by heat and contracts by cold, and never cracks or scales. For Cemetery fences it is particularly adapted, as it will not corrode in the most exposed places. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water tight at a small expense. The Slate or Paint is EXTREMELY CHEAP! two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of Shingle roof, or over four hundred of Tin or Iron. Price of the Slate ready for use is 80 cents per gallon, $16 per half barrel, or $30 per barrel of about 40 gallons, freight from New York added. We furnish and apply the material for $2.50 per 100 square feet freight added. The Paint has a very heavy body, but is easily applied with a 4 or 6 inch coloring brush. On old and rotton shingles it fills up the holes and pores, hardens them, and gives a new and substantial roof that will last for years. On curled or warped shingles, it brings them to their place and keeps them there. It fills up the holes in tin or felting roofs and stops the leak; one coat is equal to ten of ordinary paint. The color of the Slate when first applied is of a dark purple; in about a month it changes to a light uniform slate color, and is, to all intents and purposes, Slate. It is a slow dryer, but rain will not affect it in the least in one hour after it is put on. Roofs examined, estimates of cost given, and when required, will be put in through repair. Orders respectfully solicited. Address B. J. WEISTLING, Jr., Middletown, or R. R. WIESTLING, Huntingdon, Agents for Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Huntingdon, Bedford, Blair and Cambria counties.
Sept,34,'73-4t.

THE STERLING ORGAN.

30 TO 40 PER CENT.

saved by purchasing the Sterling Organ, which for beauty in design, purity, power and sweetness of tone, has few or no equals. It is unrivalled for varied and beautiful musical effects, prompt response to the touch, and ease and elasticity of action.

They are acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them, to be far in advance of any other. Call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I will not be undersold, and can afford to make large reductions in prices to buyers.

This instrument is warranted for five years.
Call or address
MISS ANNIE M. SKEES,
Music Teacher,
No. 419, Moore Street,
June18,'73tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

SPOKES, RIMS, PLOW & HANDLES
JOHN G. DAVIS & SON.
UNION SPOKE WORKS,
S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Send for Price List.
July16,1873-1y.

WANTED. BOOK AGENTS FOR
UNDERGROUND
or,
LIFE BELOW THE SURFACE,
BY THOS. W. KNOX.
942 Pages Octavo. 130 Fine Engravings.

Relates Incidents and Accidents beyond the Light of Day; Startling Adventures in all parts of the World; Mines and Mode of Working them; Caverns and their Mysteries; Down in the Depths of the Sea; Nights in Opium Dens; Life in Prison; Stories of Exiles; Journeys through Sewers and Catacombs; Accidents in Mines; Underworld of the Great Cities, etc., etc. For circulars and terms to agents, address the publishers.
J. B. BURR & CO.
Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

Agents wanted for
BULLS AND BEARS
OF NEW YORK.
By MATHER HALE SMITH,
Nearly 600 Octavo Pages, Profusely Illustrated.

If you wish to know how Fortunes are Made and Lost; how Shrewd Men are Ruined; how Panics are Created; how Stocks are Bought and Sold, Read this Book. It relates the biographies of the great leading speculators of New York, with a history of Wall Street and its operators during the past 200 years. For circulars and terms, address the publishers.
We send an elegant Chromo, mounted and ready for framing, free to every agent.
J. B. BURR & HYDE,
Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.
Jan.1,'73.-1y.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR
SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,
THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS
WHY THE
ARION PIANO
IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, November 2, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Accom.	UP TRAINS. Mail	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. Accom.	DOWN TRAINS. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 50	LE 8 05	Huntingdon	AR 9 20	AR 4 00
5 55	8 10	Long Siding	9 15	3 55
6 05	8 20	McConnellstown	9 05	3 45
6 10	8 26	Pleasant Grove	8 58	3 40
6 25	8 45	warklesburg	8 45	3 25
6 35	8 55	Coffee Run	8 35	3 15
6 40	9 03	Rough and Ready	8 29	3 09
6 48	9 10	Cove	8 20	3 01
6 51	9 13	Fishers Summit	8 17	2 58
7 10	9 30	Saxton	8 00	2 40
7 25	9 45	Riddlesburg	7 45	2 25
7 33	9 52	Hopewell	7 38	2 20
7 45	10 05	Pipers Run	7 26	2 08
7 53	10 10	Brallier's Siding	7 20	2 00
8 09	10 17	Tatesville	7 12	1 55
8 05	10 20	B. Run Siding	7 09	1 49
8 10	10 27	Everett	7 03	1 43
8 15	10 30	Mount Dallas	7 00	1 40
8 35	10 50	BEDFORD	6 40	1 20
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 9 40	2 30	Saxton,	LE 7 20	AR 7 50
9 55	2 15	Coalmont	7 35	7 35
10 00	2 10	Crawford	7 40	7 30
AR 10 10	2 00	Dudley,	7 50	7 20
		Broad Top City		

G. F. GAGE, SUPT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD Mail	WESTWARD Cincinnati Express	WESTWARD Way Passenger	WESTWARD Mixed Train	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. Harrisbu'g Accom.	EASTWARD. Mail	EASTWARD. Philadel'a Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41	N. Hamilton	1002	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 25	4 50	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4 00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 40 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after June 30, 1873, Passenger Trains will leave Bedford, as follows, viz:

6.35 a. m. Huntingdon Mail.
10.40 a. m. Cumberland Express.
2.00 p. m. State Line Accommodation.
4.05 p. m. Huntingdon Express.

Trains arrive at Bedford, as follows, viz:

From Huntingdon, at 10.35 a. m. and 9.00 p. m.
From Bridgeport, at 11.15 a. m. and 4.05 p. m.
From Cumberland at 4.05 p. m.

W. H. BROWN,
Superintendent Bedford Division.
G. CLINTON GARDNER,
General Superintendent.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, August 30th, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

NORTHWARD.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. P. M.	SOUTHWARD.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 4. P. M.
Orbisonia LE	8 30	3 20	Mt. Union LE	11 50	5 30
Shirley	8 55	3 45	AughwickMill	12 15	5 55
AughwickMill	9 10	4 00	Shirley	12 30	6 10
Mt. Union AR	9 35	4 25	Orbisonia AR	12 55	6 35

A. W. SIMS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
MONDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1873

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 9.15 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8 10 a. m., 2 00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5 30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad, returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 3.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua 5.15 8.35 a. m. and 2.15 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail road at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 p. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.10 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m., 2.55 and 6.30 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.00 and 7.40 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.05 a. m., 3.05 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.30 a. m., 12.40 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.05, 6.20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 5.50, and 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 7.00 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., 2 35 p. m. leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.35 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7 40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a. m. for New York, at 7.40 a. m. for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Superintendent.
dec 2,'72.]

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and Direct Route to Washington, Baltimore, Elmira, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls.

Five trains daily to and from Washington and Baltimore and Four trains daily to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, and two trains daily to and from Northern and Western Pennsylvania and New York.

On and after MONDAY, July 21st, 1873, trains on the Northern Central Railway will run as follows:

	NORTHWARD.	
MAIL	leaves Baltimore	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	1.30 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	6.45 p. m.
	arrives at Elmira	10.30 p. m.
CINCIN'A EX.	leaves Baltimore	8.10 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	12.05 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Baltimore	1.20 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	4.45 p. m.
	arrives at Williamsport	8.30 p. m.
NORTHERN EXPRESS	leaves Baltimore	12.01 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.40 a. m.
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Baltimore	7.40 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	10.40 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	2.10 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	5.05 p. m.
	arrives at Canandrigua	7.40 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Harrisburg	4.15 a. m.
	leaves Sunbury	6.20 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	12.10 p. m.
	arrives at Canandaigua	3.40 p. m.
	SOUTHWARD.	
MAIL	leaves Elmira	5.45 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	9.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	2.10 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	6.35 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Harrisburg	3.40 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	6.45 a. m.
ERIE EX.	leaves Williamsport	7.55 a. m.
	leaves Sunbury	9.40 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	11.30 a. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Canandaigna	4.25 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	8.05 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	11.45 p. m.
	leaves Sunbury	1.30 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.20 a. m.
PACIFIC EX.	leaves Harrisburg	11.50 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	3 00 p. m.
NIAGARA EX	leaves Canandaigna	11.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	1.50 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	5.15 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	8.25 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	8.35 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.15 a. m.
SOUTHERN EX	leaves Harrisburg	8.45 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.30 p. m.

Mail train north and south, Fast Line north, Pacific Express south, Erie Express south, Southern Express south, Niagara Express north daily, except Sunday.

Erie Mail north to Williamsport, Cincinnati Express north, Fast Line south, Northern Express north, and Niagara Express south, from Williamsport, leave daily.

Southern Express south from Canandaigna daily except Sunday; connects at Williamsport with Erie Mail south ann arrives at Harrisburg daily, except Monday—connecting at Harrisburg with Fast Line south for Baltimore.

Niagara Express south connects at Harrisburg with Mail east for Philadelphia.

Erie Express south connects at Harrisburg with Pacific Express south for Baltimore.

Erie Mail north connects at Williamsport daily, except Sundays, for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

For further information, apply at the Ticket Office in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING
GO TO THE "JOURNAL" BUILDING

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

S. E. HENRY, } { B. F. ISENBERG,
T. S. JOHNSTON, } { J. G. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, GLASS, SALT, PLASTER, CEMENT, OAKUM, PITCH, &C., &C.

WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.
Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

White Pine and Hemlock Lumber of all sizes. Boards, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Flooring, Siding, Sash, Door Frames, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Antracite, Gas and Bituminous Coal, by the Ton, Car or Boat Load. Feb.26,1873.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY

CALL AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
NICHOLAS C. DECKER,
One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS
March 8, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
FANCY AND
TOILET ARTICLES,
NOTIONS,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
PURE WINES,
RYE WHISKEY,
COGNAC BRANDY, ETC.

Ten per cent. discount on all medicines.

Corner Third and Allegheny streets, opposite Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. 12feb.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Buildin

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Miscellaneous.

LUKE REILLY.
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALER IN
GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR FINE AND FANCY PRINTING
Go to the JOURNAL Office.

Miscellaneous.

UTICA

STEAM ENGINE

COMPANY,

(Formerly Wood & Mann.)

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT IN THE WORLD.

These Engines have always maintained the very highest standard of excellence. We make the manufacture of Engines, Boilers and Saw Mills a specialty. We have the largest and most complete works of the kind in the country, with machinery specially adapted to the work.

We keep constantly in process large numbers of Engines, which we furnish at the very lowst prices and on the shortest notice. We build Engies specially adapted to Mines, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Tanneries, Cotton Gins, Threshers and all classes of manufacturing.

We are now building the celebroted Lane Circuiar Saw Mill, the best and complete saw mill ever invinted.

We make the manufacture of Saw Mill outfits a special feature of our business, and can furnish complete on the shortest notice.

Our aim in all cases is to furnish the best machinery in the market, and work absolutely unequaled for beauty of design, economy and strength.

Send for Circular and Price List.

UTICA STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,

UTICA, N. Y.

May7,'73-eow6mos.

W. BUCHANAN J. M. BUCHANAN

BUCHANAN & SON
509 HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of

COOKING STOVES

West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand

SPEARS',
CALORIFIC,
EXCELSIOR,
OLIVE BRANCH,
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED

WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANESE WARE,
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
TOLEDO PUMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.

Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

J. E. SMUCKER. PHILIP BRWON.

SMUCKER & BROWN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS OF FURNITURE.

They beg leave to inform the trade and public generally, that they employ the largest number of hands, and the largest Factory and Stock of Furniture in Central Pennsylvania. They manufacture all kinds of Parlor, Sitting-room, Chamber Suits and Kitchen Furniture.

We propose to and will sell, to the trade and public as cheap as they can purchase anywhere in the State. Steam Furniture Factory, Nos. 613, 615, 617 and 619, Mifflin street, Office and Sale Rooms, Nos. 617½ and 618, Penn street.
May14,'73-1y.

E. BARTOL. | W. C. BARTOL. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE.

BARTOL & CO.

[Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

MUSIC STORE.
You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS'.
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,
E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE
CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,
is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dows' Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond
March 15, tf.

SAMUEL AFRICA
4th Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
Dealer in fine
CONFECTIONS, FRUITS, TOYS, NOTIONS, &C.
Also,
ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER IN SEASON.
apr23,'73-6m.

A. HOFFMAN,
Manufacturer of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealer in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap. Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
The subscriber, living in Lincoln township, desirous of changing his location, will sell the Farm upon which he now resides, at private sale, containing one hundred acres, and allowances, of which about seventy acres are cleared and under fence and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a good new Log Frame House, a Bank Barn, and other outbuildings; there is a never-failing spring at the door, and about four hundred fruit trees. For informntion and terms apply to
D. G. ENYEART,
James Creek,
Huntingdon county, Pa
August20,1873-3mo.

STAGE LINE
From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.
jany,-7o13] H. McMANIGILL.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.
GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY
VARIETY OF
LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan.1,1873-1y.

GOOD FITS!
SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.
D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
juue26tf Huntingdon, Pa,

Miscellaneous.

1873. 1873.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

DAVID BLAIR. SAMUEL T. NICHOLSON.

BLAIR & NICHOLSON,
Successors to Henry Stark, deceased, No. 153 North Third street, Philadelphia, have on hand and will sell at the Lowest Prices, a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of Groceries, Teas, Spices, Fish, Cheese, Syrups, Tobacco, &c., &c.

Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention. [nov20-1yr.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mil being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.
Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

Medical.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

PERUVIAN SYRUP

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG

PERUVIAN SYRUP AN IRON TONIC.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitilizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures a "thousand ills," simply by toning up, Invigorating, and Vitalizing the system. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints,

—AND—

ALL DISEASES

—ORIGINATING IN A—

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD

Or accompanied by

DEBILITY

—OR—

A LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, health, and happy men and women; and invilids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

A thirty-two page pamphlet containing a succinct history of the Peruvian Syrup; a valuable paper on progress in medical science; a treatise on Iron as a medical agent; testimonials and certificates of cures from distinguished physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Props
BOSTON, MASS.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
Aug.6,1873-1yeow.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR!

Ten years of a public test has proved Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public. It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for disease of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

performing the most remarkable cures. It effectually cures all COUGHS and COLDS. It has cured so many cases of

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS,

that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints. For

PAINS IN THE BREAST, SIDE OR BACK, GRAVEL OR KIDNEY DISEASE,

disease of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint it has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, restores the Appetite, strengthens the System, restores the Weak and Debilitated, causes the Food to Digest, removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

AND IRON

That Pale, Yellow, Sickly Looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those

Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swelling, Ulcers, Old Sores

or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. In fact it will do you more good, and cure you more speedily than any and all other preparations combined. What is it?

IT IS NATURE'S OWN RESTORER!

A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is

BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN LIMBS OR BONES, CONSTITUTION BROKEN DOWN

by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHITRIAL TAINT, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Ask for

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
S. S. SMITH, Agent.
Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
Dec.17.'72-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

GREAT DISCOVERY!
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcoholic Stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE Sole Proprietor. Depot 259 North 9th street, Philadelphia. ASK FOR KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON AND TAKE NO OTHER.

If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to above Address, and the medicine, with advice free, may follow by next express train to you. ma 15fw

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

(Formerly with H. T. HELMBOLD.)

KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

is the only known Remedy for Brights Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitution of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption of the Face, Palid Countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.

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